هكذا من الأصل 6

E WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy with showers, s. 11-18 (52-64). LONDON: Thursday, showers and sunny l. Temp. 10-18 (50-64). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Thurs- cloudy: Temp. 13-27 (55-81). FRANKFURT: Thursday, eable and cloudy with showers. Temp. 10-18 (50-64). NEW K: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 20-30 (68-86).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 14 —

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	I.£46.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	£3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.£ 37.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.	Yugoslavia	30 D.

No. 30,281 **R PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1980 Established 1887

ongress Passes Draft Law

July Registration Expected if Carter Approves

ASHINGTON, June 25 (AP) — gress today gave final approval sent to President Carter a bill gin registering men for the mil- draft.

a 234-168 vote, the House ap- niated $13.3 million to conduct ary registration for the first since 1975.

e only remaining step is for the dent to issue an executive order directing men born in 1960 and 1961 to register, and telling them when, perhaps as soon as late July.

Selective Service officials have said they will start the program four to five weeks after the money is received.

Young men will be required to go to a local post office to sign a registration form. The program will be spread out over two weeks, with men born in 1960 registering the first week and teen-agers born in 1961 registering the second week.

Failure to register is a felony carrying a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

"Let's not kid ourselves," said Rep. Lawrence Coughlin, R-Pa. "If we think the Soviet leaders will think twice about pulling another Afghanistan invasion, we're sadly mistaken."

"It is not necessary to divide the country on this issue," said Rep. Anthony Moffett, D-Conn. "This is an empty symbol."

While the president has authority to order registration, he would have to win approval from Congress to bring back an actual draft.

Women are not required to register. Despite Mr. Carter's initial request to include women in the program, Congress made it clear it would not go along with that and the administration did not push the matter.

The American Civil Liberties Union has promised to file suit challenging the constitutionality of an all-male program.

Opponents are organizing a campaign to "register against the draft" — inviting Americans to print the words "I am registering against the draft" on a post card and to send it to Washington.

Mr. Carter and his allies argued registration would save 90 to 100 days in mobilizing recruits in an emergency.

But critics of the plan noted that a Selective Service report said registration would save only seven days. Selective Service officials disavowed the report's conclusions after Mr. Carter endorsed registration.

The House vote, coming on the heels of Senate approval June 12, marks the end of a chain of events that began Jan. 23 when Mr. Carter told a joint session of Congress the United States must renew registration as a signal to the Soviet Union of U.S. resolve to the aftermath of the Russian occupation of Afghanistan.

It was a complete turnabout for the president, who previously had helped kill congressional proposals to bring back draft registration.

Announcing his change of heart, Mr. Carter said "registration for the draft is needed to increase our preparedness and is a further demonstration of our resolve as a nation."

Associated Press

ai soldier adjusts blindfolds on three Vietnamese troops were captured this week near the Thai-Cambodian border.

ATO Assails Vietnam

er Thailand Incursion

LA LUMPUR, Malaysia, 25 (NYT) — The five pro- n nations of Southeast Asia, int declaration, strongly con- d Vietnam today for its incursion into Thailand.

atement issued at the end of t day of the annual meeting foreign ministers of the ast Asia Treaty Organization ced Vietnam's breach of the dian-Thai border as an "irre- ble and dangerous act" that tutes a grave and direct to the security of Thailand Southeast Asian region."

ite varying views on whether n or China represents the rious threat to non-Commu- utheast Asia, the ministers Malaysia, Singapore, In- and the Philippines, as well land, united against the bor- lation.

e Thai view, the Vietnamese s a reaction to the voluntary ation of about 5,000 Cambo- efugees from camps inside d. An estimated four-fifths n were followers of former Pol Pot and returned to e resistance against the Viet- occupation.

five ministers upheld Thai- ight to continue the repatria- n presenting the declaration, laysian foreign minister, Ah- thanddeen, indicated strong- no military support for Thai- is envisaged.

Cambodian border today, the Thai military command said. But it was reported from the scene that fighting appeared to be tapering off.

Between 600 and 1,000 civilians were estimated to have been wounded in three days of hostilities involving Vietnamese and Thai troops and Cambodian guerrillas.

Thai military officials reported large Vietnamese troop movements along the border inside Cambodia. Small clashes and exchanges of gunfire were reported, but not at the level of the first two days of fighting.

The Thai command estimated that up to 10,000 Vietnamese troops were deployed along the border inside Cambodia to the north and south of Aranyaprathet, Thailand.

Meanwhile, the Thai government suspended indefinitely the shipment of food and medical equipment from Thailand to Cambodia by international relief agencies.

Chinese Warning

PEKING, June 25 (AP) — China warned Vietnamese authorities today of the "grave danger involved if they persist in military adventures"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Aid Asked

HINGTON, June 25 (AP) Thai government has asked ted States for increased se- ssistance and accelerated nt deliveries, State Depart- ficials said today. Depart- okesman Hodding Carter the requests will be re- n an urgent basis and prob- be approved.

rscoring administration over the Vietnamese at- r. Carter read a statement the name of Secretary of mund Muskie, who is at a meeting in Turkey. Mr. strongly condemned the se incursion and appealed am to refrain from "any gressive action."

o called on the Soviet Un- hout whose support these would not be possible, to fluence to bring an end to nt conflict."

ting Appears to Wane

KOK, June 25 (AP) — se Army units spread out roader area of the Thai-

in India Kills 100

DELHI, June 25 (Reuters) plunged off a bridge into r Bilaspur in Madhya Pra- e in central India today ost 100 persons were to have been killed, the st of India reported.

Salvador Strike Called Effective

SAN SALVADOR, June 25 (UPI) — A nationwide strike slowed San Salvador and major provincial cities almost to a standstill for the second day today, in what leftists called a test of strength in their struggle to topple the ruling junta.

The two-day walkout was accompanied by only minor violence, but authorities apparently feared that its effectiveness would spur leftists to other action. Business sources estimated that about 90 percent of the capital's normal commercial activity stopped yesterday, and similar drops were reported in key provincial cities.

Heavily armed police and army patrols were increased overnight, witnesses said. Junta member Jaime Abdul Gutierrez called the walkout a "desperate measure" by Marxists bent "not only on dominating this country but the entire strategic region."

United Press International

President and Mrs. Carter (background, at left), with King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, review a Spanish military guard.

Infantry Replaces Heavy Arms

Partial Soviet Withdrawal May Signal Tactical Shift

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT) — The widely advertised withdrawal of some Soviet units from Afghanistan appears to be part of a change in the nature of the forces. Heavy-weapons units, tanks, air-defense

NEWS ANALYSIS

missiles and surface-to-surface missiles are leaving and being replaced by the infantry essential to Soviet success in a guerrilla campaign.

The composition of the forces being withdrawn, analysts said, is consistent with the changes in tactics forced upon the Soviet planners by their original misconceptions of the military problem. The Russians believed that tactics suitable for the invasion of Central Europe would succeed against an ill-armed but flexible enemy in a country where roads for tanks are few and poorly maintained.

U.S., British and Chinese analysts agree that the forces withdrawn include at least one tank regiment, one to three surface-to-surface missile batteries, at least two air-defense missile batteries, some armored personnel carrier units and maintenance units for these and other heavy weapons.

The number count, they said, is about 10,000 men, or just under the authorized strength of a Soviet motorized rifle division.

Heavy units have been of minor value in coping with scattered bands of Afghan insurgents. U.S. intelligence sources predicted in April that the Soviet high command would realize that light infantry deployed by helicopter was the answer to guerrilla activity rather than heavy air strikes and massive armored attacks.

There is some evidence, the analysts said, that the forces withdrawn from Afghanistan will go no further than the area of Soviet Turkmenia, just north of Afghanistan. The district's headquarters is at Samarkand.

Meanwhile, infantry units of company and battalion strength are being moved by transport planes and trucks into northern Afghanistan, where their arrival cannot be readily observed and reported to Western governments.

"The buildup is gradual and methodical," one analyst said. "While these infantry units enter Afghanistan, it is likely that there will be another well-publicized withdrawal of heavy units. But in terms of winning the campaign, the infantry is far more important than the heavy stuff."

There also is some evidence that the replacement program will in time be followed by a major reinforcement from the estimated 30,000 troops in reserve just across the Afghan-Soviet frontier. Most military analysts agree that decisive victory is beyond the Soviet grasp with the present level of 80,000 men in the country.

Armored Tactics

Analysts argue that this total has been altered only marginally by the reported withdrawal. Last week, there was a sudden increase in the number of Soviet transport aircraft, Antonov-12s and Antonov-22s, landing by night at Kabul airport. These aircraft, it is thought, carried

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Carter, in Spain, Warns Of Soviet 'Aggression'

Tass Faults Plan For Afghanistan

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, June 25 (WP) — A senior Soviet commentator today called President Carter's offer to seek transitional arrangements for restoring peace to Afghanistan "deliberately vague, absolutely unclear," and accused him of deception.

Tass news agency analyst Yuri Kornilov said Mr. Carter's true purpose was to "create the impression Washington wants a settlement [while it] avoids giving an answer" to the Kabul Marxists' proposal that they be recognized as Afghanistan's legitimate government.

In Belgrade last night, Mr. Carter revived his February suggestion for an interim peacekeeping force, Soviet military withdrawal, free elections and, eventually, nonaligned status for the country. His proposal came two days after the Russians announced they were withdrawing 108 tanks and a troop division.

Meanwhile, Pravda criticized the United States for not responding positively to the withdrawal, and at the same time assailed Iran for allegedly allowing Afghan rebels to operate from Iranian bases.

Centered in Meshed

In an article signed by Alexei Petrov, the Communist Party daily in today's editions said that "a large regional center of armed struggle against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" is based in the border town of Meshed. "One can hardly assume that the Meshed center could function without the knowledge of the local authorities," Mr. Petrov asserted that since Afghan rebel headquarters are run by the Central Intelligence Agency, "men from the CIA are acting also in Iranian territory."

The Russians have been angered by Iranian support for the rebels and denounced Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh last week for his outspoken anti-Soviet statements.

White House sources disclosed today that Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, at his Vienna meeting last month with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, conveyed U.S. interest in transforming Afghanistan into a nonaligned state, recognizing the Soviet Union's "legitimate security interests."

There has been no public comment in Moscow on what Mr. Muskie and Mr. Gromyko talked about at Vienna, although U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson has seen Mr. Gromyko twice since then. But Pravda's Mr. Petrov asserted that numerous European voices already have "emphasized that a partial pullout testifies in favor of East-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Madrid Is Pledged Aid on EEC Entry

From Agency Dispatches

MADRID, June 25 — President Carter opened his visit to Spain today by stressing one of the major themes of his European tour, warning that the West faces "a strategic challenge of historic magnitude" because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

"Today, the Soviet Union is thrusting southward directly in Afghanistan, indirectly through Vietnam and Cambodia, and elsewhere by means of foreign proxies," Mr. Carter said. "The challenge is clear, and so is the question it poses for our democratic institutions — do we permit aggression to proceed with impunity, or do we resist encroachment which affects our common vital interests?"

He also said the United States would support Spain's entry into NATO and the European Economic Community, topics that are expected to come up in his discussions with Spanish leaders.

Earlier, a senior U.S. official said Mr. Carter would be discussing with Spanish officials his proposal for an interim government in Afghanistan and international protection for its pro-Soviet officials if all Russian troops are withdrawn. The president announced the proposal in Belgrade yesterday, where he met with Yugoslav leaders after visiting Venice for the seven-nation economic summit. Leaders at the summit issued a declaration demanding the full withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The official said Mr. Carter's proposal was aimed at avoiding a "a bloodbath" of the Soviet-backed supporters of President Babrak Karmal's government. The official said Secretary of State Edmund Muskie brought up the plan when he met privately with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko last month in Vienna, but the offical also stressed that the United States now is "not in any way in a negotiating position."

The Spanish government is host this year to a 35-nation conference reviewing results of the 1975 Helsinki agreement on European security, and the West is expected to put pressure on the Soviet Union during that meeting to get out of Afghanistan.

'Opposed to Threats'

"Today the West confronts a strategic challenge of historic magnitude," Mr. Carter said in a toast at a luncheon given by King Juan Carlos. The king, in his own toast, was clearly referring to Afghanistan when he said that Spain was "opposed to threats and the use of force, and contrary to all kinds of violence and intervention in the internal affairs of other states." He

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Muskie Asks NATO to Trust U.S.

By Don Cook

ANKARA, June 25 (WP) — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie appealed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization here today for confidence in U.S. unity and leadership in exercise of superpower responsibilities, which he said would have much to do with determining the quality of life on earth.

Addressing his first full-scale NATO foreign ministers meeting since taking over as secretary of state, Mr. Muskie discarded his prepared notes and gave what one of his European listeners called "a senatorial speech" that was largely aimed at the criticism and uncertainties in the alliance about the Carter administration's management of foreign policy.

Without alluding to criticisms of the United States directly, Mr. Muskie ranged over the problems of superpower leadership and asserted that "America is not a divided country" in meeting its responsibilities. He read to the NATO ministers the text of a Senate resolution passed yesterday on Afghanistan, remarking, "If you don't believe that there is support of the people for the president, I hope this this will disabuse you."

Mr. Muskie spoke after all other 14 foreign ministers of the alliance had addressed each other in what was largely a pro forma review of the state of East-West and North-South relations in the light of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The briefings from the British, the French, the West Germans, Mr. Muskie and others gave the impression that everybody is now marking time. Certainly the Soviet announcement of a troop withdrawal from Afghanistan is not regarded by any of the ministers here as changing much in Afghanistan. Nor

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Businessman Killed in North

Basque Bombers Attack Spanish Resorts

By Tom Burns

MADRID, June 25 (WP) — A series of bomb blasts on Spain's eastern Mediterranean coast today signaled the start of a terror campaign by Basque separatists that aims to force the release of jailed members of the ETA organization by sabotaging Spain's vital tourist industry.

No one was injured in four separate bomb blasts as ETA gave authorities warning to clear the target areas. The blasts had been expected since yesterday, when the government rejected an ultimatum issued by ETA, which threatened to bomb the holiday resorts if its demands were not met.

The blasts were a repetition of a similar campaign along the coastal resorts last year organized by the political-military faction of ETA, an acronym for Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna (Basque Homeland and Liberty). The faction was responsible for 14 explosions in resorts last July and finally for bombs placed at Madrid's airport and two main railroad stations that left seven dead and scores injured.

Tourists Evacuated

Authorities were kept fully informed of the blasts today through a series of statements issued by ETA spokesmen to a local radio station in the main Basque town of Bilbao. An estimated 2,500 tourists and local residents were cleared out during the night of the main resort area of the town of Alicante, where a bomb exploded early in the morning wrecking part of the fifth floor of a luxury hotel. Three further explosions took place in the small resort town of Javea, north of Alicante, where again whole areas had been evacuated.

In an unrelated terrorist attack, Luis Hergueta, 52, a business executive, was shot dead in the Basque town of Vitoria. Police believed he was the victim of the so-called hard-line military faction of ETA, which has claimed responsibility for most of the more than 60 political killings so far this year in Spain.

Foremost among the demands made by the bombers is the release of 19 ETA members who are either serving long prison sentences or are awaiting trial on a variety of charges ranging from murder and kidnapping to bank robberies. Several of the 19 are also due to stand trial in connection with last year's beach bombing campaign.

Concern was expressed by hoteliers and tourism authorities over the effects of the campaign on what is one of Spain's major foreign exchange earners. Tourism was already down 6 percent in the first quarter of this year and in certain resort areas visitors and bookings are down as much as 25 percent.

With an infrastructure built to accommodate a 1978 peak of 40 million foreign visitors, more than one for every Spaniard, Spain is heavily dependent on the tourist industry. Last year, itself a disappointing one for tourism, approximately 38 million foreigners came to Spain.

According to the ETA threat, there will be intermittent bomb blasts throughout the summer all along the Mediterranean coastline.

The ETA campaign brought an immediate response from an extreme rightist organization calling itself the Basque-Spanish Battalion, which said that it would place reprisal bombs along the northern Basque coast beaches. The Basque-Spanish Battalion has been responsible for about a dozen murders of ETA members and sympathizers this year in an escalating sectarian struggle that has constituted a new feature in the endemic Basque problem.

Babiuch Visits Austria

VIENNA, June 25 (Reuters) — Polish Premier Edward Babiuch arrived here today for a two-day visit during which he will discuss Poland's economic relations with Austria. It is Mr. Babiuch's first official visit to a Western country since he took office in February.

Zimbabwe Whites Tune In Anger on Radio and TV

By Gregory Jaynes

SALISBURY, June 25 (NYT) — Slowly, in the stingy winter light of a sun gone north to give the Northern Hemisphere a summer, they are putting the new African nation of Zimbabwe together again, but not without rancor, hurt feelings and the departure of a significant number of whites.

Commentaries on television and radio assail the role of whites in the former government of Rhodesia. The struggle for freedom is recounted and the so-called oppressors are labeled "capitalist pigs" and harsher things. The commentaries, according to Richard Cartwright, one of the 20 white members in the 100-member National Assembly, amount to a form of psychological warfare.

Nathan Shamuyarira, the minister of information, denies this. "I feel simply that some whites, and possibly the member himself," he said, referring to Mr. Cartwright, "are unable to reconcile themselves to the new order of things."

The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corp., Mr. Shamuyarira said, "must reflect this new order. For those who cannot take it, it's tough luck."

Last month, 1,500 whites apparently could take it no longer and left the country for good. This is the official estimate of the Immigration Department, although a spokesman there said 500 more had left, ostensibly for vacations, and would probably not return.

"People with little to lose will duck out in this manner," the spokesman said. "But property holders and businessmen will go through the normal channels, getting their tax clearances and taking as much with them as the government allows."

The white flight has not reached the proportions it attained during the war — 2,500 were leaving each month in 1978 — but neither is it expected to abate. There were 270,000 whites here in 1978; now there are about 225,000.

Marshall Murphree, head of the department of race relations at the University of Zimbabwe, estimates that the country's white population will be down to 150,000 within 18 months (there are 7 million black Zimbabweans). Mr. Murphree speaks of a postindependence era "of much greater vulnerability and uncertainty."

Of the commentaries, and an approach to news that whites find offensive, Mr. Murphree said: "I think that to a degree, in a state like ours, one finds a situation in which news comes from one perspective only. This is unfortunate, but nevertheless, I think there has been a healthy corrective balance in the approach made by radio and television."

The week had ended with a bad taste in everyone's mouth from a nasty exchange in the National Assembly.

Many whites accept a measure of blame for electing 20 rightist members beholden to former Prime Minister Ian Smith and his Rhodesian Front rather than putting into office 20 moderates who could negotiate with their 80 black colleagues. In a debate over a minimum-wage bill, a black member asked a white, "How many months do you have to fill?"

"One," said the white, "and I'd like to fill yours." Bitter words filled the hall. But at the weekend, despite the "air of vulnerability" to which Mr. Murphree referred, Salisbury and surrounding parts looked on the surface much like former times. Old men in straw boaters played lawn bowls in the public gardens. Aging, well-kept automobiles, the result of 14 years of sanctions, purred through the streets bearing spectators to a rugby match.

Out in the country on Saturday morning, white farmers attended to business at feed stores, then repaired to the local sports club to attend to the British tradition of "elevenses," or a drink before noon. Hartley is a farmers' town 70 miles southwest of Salisbury. At 11 o'clock at the Hartley Sports Club, Klaus Kietzmann, a German who came here to dairy farm 35 years ago, ordered a gin and soda and joined a table with John Hayes, a Caltex representative, Dolan Hanson, tobacco and cattle, and Bert Smith, cotton and corn. They were talking about the commentaries.

"They're getting so spiteful," Mr. Smith said. "Vicious and spiteful," said Mr. Hanson. "I thought the war was over," said Mr. Kietzmann, "and now it's starting again."

"Every second word is white racist," Mr. Smith remarked.

"I'd say 60 percent of the tobacco growers are leaving," said Mr. Hanson, "and the other 40 percent is touch and go."

"I ran sheep into the maize," Mr. Kietzmann, said. "Just for a little bit so they wouldn't get bloated. I told my bloke one hour. So what happens? They stay for hours. I lost 10 sheep. They were all in lamb. At $20 a ewe, you figure what it costs me. One hour. Of course, he didn't have a watch, but he could figure an hour. What can I do? Nothing."

"In the old days," said Mr. Smith, "you could discipline."

Mr. Kietzmann said a friend of his in Gatooma, 20 miles away, had his milking hands walk off the farm. "I'm milking 64 cows now, not enough to buy a milking machine," he said, noting that he would not be able to operate the farm if his milking hands left. "The cold storage plant says they'll slaughter mine for me all in a day even if they have to work overtime. You figure it. The dairy cow's worth $400 to me. It's $80 to $100 a head, slaughtered."

"We're prisoners," said Mr. Hanson. "They'll let you leave with $7,000. I'm 63. $7,000. We're political and economic prisoners."

> **The head of the department of race relations at the University of Zimbabwe, predicting further white departures, sees an era 'of much greater vulnerability and uncertainty.'**

Associated Press

Afghan insurgents prime mortar shells in a camp at Kanday Khula in Pakistan near the border.

Soviet Pullout Seen as Shift in Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)

some of the infantry intended to replace the heavy units.

After the first month of the intervention, the Soviet tactics of sending massive armored columns against villages and rebel strongholds proved only marginally successful.

The fighting in Paktia Province last week apparently taught the Soviet high command two lessons. One was that armored columns are vulnerable to ambush. A tank unit was surprised and shot up in the Sultani Valley near Urgun, apparently because it was not preceded by light infantry patrols. The second lesson was that fighting close to the Pakistani frontier is likely to attract refugees back into the battle.

According to a British source, several thousand men from Paktia left a refugee camp at Miramshah in Pakistan to join the battle against Soviet armored columns around Urgun and Gardez.

Another serious Soviet problem is the military and political unreliability of the Afghan government. Moscow has been told, according to a British analyst, that under present circumstances, no pro-Soviet Afghan government could control the country after the departure of Soviet troops.

The virtual collapse of the Afghan Army as a fighting force means, some analysts said, that the Russians, once the political dividends of the present reported withdrawal are spent, must think seriously of raising troop levels in Afghanistan to a figure close to 200,000 men.

On the positive side, the Russians know that the insurgents are not receiving any serious external aid in weapons and supplies. But they cannot understand, a British source said, why, in this situation, the resistance continues. He also said that in view of the numerical weakness of effective insurgent forces — probably about 75,000 men in widely scattered bands — no amount of weapons would suffice to halt an all-out Russian effort.

Analysts generally warn against clinging to any idea that the Russian are involved in a "Vietnam situation." The Russians' position is more difficult, militarily and politically, than they anticipated, one said. But as long as there is no unifying force to control the insurgents and no outside power willing and able to supply the rebels with weapons, the Russians eventually will succeed in pacifying the country.

Carter, in Spain, Stresses 'Historic' Soviet Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

added that Spain continued to support detente.

On the subject of NATO and the EEC, Mr. Carter said: "Spain stands side by side with the other Western democracies as a full would-be member of the European and Atlantic communities. We are pleased that you have begun negotiations for entry into the European communities because we believe that Spain's accession will strengthen the community just as the community strengthens Europe."

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France suggested recently that the EEC should not be expanded now to include Spain and Portugal. Mr. Carter did not refer to a possible delay in Spain's entry into the EEC, but the issue was expected to be raised.

He indirectly acknowledged the difficulties faced by Premier Adolfo Suarez's centrist government in deciding to seek membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by 1983 despite opposition from the left.

"We fully recognize that this is a decision to be taken solely and exclusively by Spain in its own time and in its own way," Mr. Carter said. "Our nation will give full support to your decision once it has been made."

Spain's current contribution to Western defense is a five-year friendship and cooperation agreement with the United States under which U.S. forces have the use of four Spanish military bases in return for $1.2 billion in military and economic aid. The agreement expires next year. Mr. Carter said it had well served the interests of Spain and the United States, and would be reviewed this year.

Mr. Carter, the first U.S. president to visit Spain since the death of Franco in 1975, was to spend fewer than 24 hours in Spain before flying to Portugal tomorrow for the last stop of his European trip.

Defense by OPEC

VIENNA, June 25 (AP) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, reacting today to the recent economic summit, rejected charges that it is responsible for growing world inflation and other economic problems.

In a statement on behalf of the 13-member cartel, Secretary-General Rene Ortiz said: "Notwithstanding the unjustified criticism of oil prices, the industrialized countries are directly to blame for their current high inflation and unemployment, because of fiscal and monetary mismanagement and an unwillingness to accept the rational use of energy."

Schmidt's Aid Urged For Soviet Defector

STOCKHOLM, June 25 (UPI) — A citizens' committee supporting Valentin Agapov, the merchant navy engineer who defected to Sweden from a Soviet ship in 1974, has sent a letter to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt asking him to seek emigration approval for Mr. Agapov's family during his coming visit to Moscow.

A copy of the letter has been sent to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. A spokesman for the Agapov Committee said it had evidence that the defector's 70-year-old mother is seriously ill.

Tass Faults Carter Plan, Repeats May 14 Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

West contacts, in favor of neogtiated settlement of differences."

He accused the United States alone within the Western bloc of failing to consider the withdrawal, "another pointer in the seriousness of the U.S.S.R.'s intention to work for a political settlement of the existing problem."

There is deep skepticism within Moscow's foreign diplomatic community over the withdrawal. The Russians have not made clear whether it means an actual overall reduction in their forces, which total about 80,000 men by Western estimates.

Carter Accused on Yugoslavia

MOSCOW, June 25 (Reuters) — Tass today accused President Carter of trying to sidetrack Yugoslavia from its policy of nonalignment by offering U.S. support for its independence.

Commentator Natalya Zinovieva said declarations by Mr. Carter during his visit to Belgrade about support for Yugoslavia's independence were "clearly provocative ... They contain allusions to some alleged threat" to Yugoslavia.

"Many countries have already tasted what American aid is really like and know its true price," Tass said, listing U.S. support for Latin American dictatorships, South Korea and the deposed shah of Iran.

"With such a political record, the Washington administration is arrogating to itself the right to appear in the role of a defender of the independence of other states. These are ridiculous claims," the news agency said.

Irish Guerrilla Jailed For Blasts in London

LONDON, June 25 (Reuters) — A man accused of having organized an Irish guerrilla bombing campaign in London five years ago, in which nine persons died, was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment today.

Brian Keenan, 39, was convicted on charges of conspiring to cause explosions likely to endanger life and possessing firearms with intent to endanger life. Four men were sentenced in 1977 to life terms after the guerrilla campaign to force Britain out of Northern Ireland was brought to the streets of London in 1975.

Abscam Case Figure Renominated in U.S.

FLORENCE, S.C., June 25 (AP) — U.S. Rep. John Jenrette Jr., charged in the FBI's Abscam corruption probe, defeated state Rep. Hicks Harwell yesterday in a runoff for the Democratic congressional nomination in his district.

Rep. Jenrette had 40,763 votes (52.3 percent); Rep. Harwell had 37,231 (47.7 percent). Rep. Jenrette was indicted June 13 on charges he took a $50,000 bribe from FBI agents posing as representatives of an Arab businessman. He pleaded not guilty.

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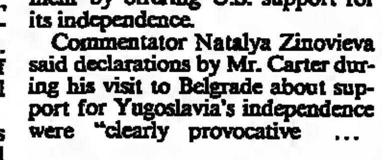
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U.S. Says It Had No Role in Bomb Plot in Grenada

BRIDGETOWN, Grenada, June 25 (Reuters) — The United States yesterday rejected charges by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop that it was behind a bomb explosion June 19 at a rally in the island's capital, St. George's.

A statement issued by the U.S. Embassy in Barbados denied that Washington was trying to "destabilize" Mr. Bishop's leftist government, which took power in a coup 15 months ago.

The bomb exploded at a rally attended by Mr. Bishop, killing two persons and injuring dozens. Mr. Bishop said in a broadcast that the CIA was responsible.

A spokesman in Grenada said today that 20 men had been arrested in connection with the blast.

Eurodif Denies Iran Agreement

PARIS, June 25 (Reuters) — The multinational uranium-enrichment consortium, Eurodif, yesterday denied published reports that an outline agreement had been reached in the dispute over Iran's stake in the undertaking.

Jean-Pierre Rougeau, Eurodif's sales director, said it was now clear that Iran would keep its 10-percent stake in Eurodif's capital of about $250 million and would purchase less than the 10-percent share of enriched-uranium production originally envisioned.

But the Eurodif secretary-general, Michel Commelin, said the company would continue its court action to freeze Iran's $1-billion loan to France's atomic energy agency until Iran fulfilled its outstanding commitments to Eurodif.

Greece and Turkey Are Divided By Blue Aegean, Deep Distrust

By Doyle McManus

SAMOS, Greece, June 25 (LAT) — The Aegean Sea channel between the Greek islands and the Turkish coast is only a mile wide here and the land on both sides — rocky and rugged with green belts of pine forest — looks much the same.

Two small boats — one Greek, one Turkish — ferry tourists between Samos and the Roman ruins at Ephesus and, except for their accents, even the crewmen seem alike. Most of them speak both languages, and have friends on both sides of the strait.

But the channel is deeper and broader than it looks. In theory, Greece and Turkey are allies, the twin pillars of NATO's southeastern flank facing the Soviet Union and Iran. In fact, the gulf between them is huge, measured best not in miles but by their two confronting armies, four modern-day wars and five centuries of suspicion.

Ankara Meeting

NATO's foreign ministers, including representatives from Greece and Turkey, were to make a new attempt to bridge the Aegean gulf today and tomorrow at a meeting in Ankara.

Diplomats there and in Athens say there have been some small signs of progress in Greek-Turkish relations, enough to speed up efforts to negotiate Greece's return to active participation in the NATO military alliance, which Greece quit after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

Matthew Nimetz, assistant U.S. secretary of state, stopped in Athens last weekend to explore Greece's willingness to rejoin the alliance. On the eve of his visit, Greek Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis warned that if the United States does not back Greece in its disputes with Turkey, "the question of the operation of U.S. military bases [in Greece] will become more difficult."

The United States is in a difficult position, trying to keep both Greece and Turkey as allies while each is forever detecting a U.S. tilt toward the other.

"Greece is our enemy," a young Turkish army cadet said in Istanbul.

'Barbarians'

"The Turks," a young Greek salesman said in Athens, "are barbarians."

"Greek-Turkish relations are something like the Aegean itself," said Metin Toker, a moderate Turkish senator. "They are calm, or they are rough and stormy. There is no middle ground."

Greeks and Turks agree on only one thing: Each profoundly mistrusts the other.

"Look at the map," a Greek official in Athens said. "If the Turks are given mineral rights in the Aegean, they will surround dozens of Greek islands."

In Ankara, a Turkish official said, "The Greeks have it wrong. Anatolia [the Turkish mainland] is not a threat to the islands. The islands are a threat to Anatolia. If the Greeks get what they want, it will mean the strangulation of the Anatolian continent."

The six-year stalemate over Greece's participation in NATO military operations has been disastrous for the alliance, Western diplomats say. It has made NATO membership a live issue in Greek domestic politics, with withdrawal from the alliance a major plank in the platform of the Socialist opposition.

Arms Embargo

The invasion of Cyprus prompted the U.S. Congress to institute a 3½-year embargo on arms sales to Turkey, leaving the Turkish Army — the second largest in NATO and the main guarantee of the country's internal stability — with decaying equipment that was, according to U.S. officials, already obsolete.

Since 1975, Greece, Turkey and the United States have been unable to decide who should command the air defense of the Aegean. The result, some officers say, is that nobody really commands it. In May, when Turkish and U.S. Air Force planes staged joint exercises in international airspace over the sea, Greek aircraft scrambled to confront them and caused at least 16 incidents in which the Greek planes came dangerously close to U.S. and Turkish aircraft.

Enmity between the two nations is nothing new. Greece won its independence in two wars against the Turkish Ottoman Empire, but modern Turkey won statehood and independence only when Greece invaded western Anatolia in 1920 and was defeated by Kemal Ataturk. Turkey invaded independent Cyprus, inhabited by ethnic Greeks and Turks, in 1974 but only after Greece staged a coup on the island and tried to join it to the mainland.

The problem in the Aegean, in large part, is the geography of Greece's islands. Many are closer to the Turkish coast than to the Greek mainland. The Greeks like to think of the blue Aegean as exclusively Greek. In fact, 55 percent of it is legally international water, much of it separating the islands from Athens.

The two countries have these disputes in the Aegean:

- They disagree over undersea mineral rights, with Turkey arguing that Anatolia's continental shelf extends halfway into the Aegean and Greece insisting the entire seabed belongs to her.
- They disagree over whether Greece has the right to build military facilities on the islands opposite the Turkist coast.
- They disagree over whether Greece has the right to extend her territorial waters, now 6 miles around each island, to 12 miles.
- They disagree over whether commercial jets flying over the Aegean should be monitored by air traffic controllers in Athens or Istanbul.
- They disagree on whether the NATO military air command for the Aegean should be Greek or U.S. or U.S.-Greek or U.S., Greek and Turkish. This issue is the main stumbling block to Greece's reintegration in the Western alliance.

In February, Gen. Bernard Rogers, the NATO commander, presented the outline of a compromise to the Greeks: Turkey and Greece would each command the airspace over the two mainlands, and the Aegean would be a third zone, controlled by a U.S. commander based in Crete.

The Greeks rejected the idea because, some sources said, President Constantine Caramanlis was not sure he could sell it to the public.

One diplomat summed up the situation this way: "The Turkish government is weak, and doesn't want to make concessions that would strengthen the opposition. The Greek government is in the same position — and is going to be even less willing to make concessions as elections [scheduled to be held sometime before November, 1981] approach."

Muskie Appeals to NATO To Trust U.S. Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

is NATO going to change its basic posture of demanding total Soviet withdrawal and in the meantime pushing ahead with its own plans to introduce a new arsenal of theater nuclear weapons into Europe.

However, British officials told reporters that there would "probably be discussions on the sidelines."

Here in Ankara the British raised the question of military assistance from the West for the Afghan people who are fighting against the Soviet occupation. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has alluded publicly to such a possibility, and the British must have some good reasons for deciding to go public on the question.

Perhaps, since the Soviet Union is constantly accusing the West of providing arms to the resisting Afghan tribesmen, the British have concluded that they might as well at least be doing what they are accused of doing. United States delegation sources, however, would not talk to reporters about the subject.

Another behind-the-scenes topic of discussion at a four-power private dinner last night was the problem of consultation machinery on such sensitive questions as arms for the Afghans, and other matters that are outside the NATO treaty area and cannot really be decided or discussed in the unwieldy framework of the NATO council.

One possibility is simply to hold such four-power meetings at ambassadorial level more regularly, with specific mandates of policy coordination such as happened in the past with the Berlin problem.

New Disarmament Talks

ANKARA, June 25 (WP) — The United States, bowing to the wishes of its NATO allies, has unenthusiastically accepted a French plan for a new set of East-West disarmament negotiations centered on Europe, U.S. sources said today.

The French proposal for a Conference on Disarmament in Europe may be given an official stamp of approval in tomorrow's communique ending the foreign ministers meeting.

The terms and wording of a NATO endorsement for the idea are still under discussion with several capitals, sources said, but whether or not it is mentioned in the NATO communique, the French idea is now expected to go forward on a carefully phased time schedule without objection from the United States.

European sources said the current version of the two-year-old plan calls for official discussions with the Soviet Union to begin in connection with the follow-up meeting of the Helsinki conference to be convened in Madrid this November.

Incursion Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

in Thailand, and promised support for Thailand.

A Foreign Ministry statement stopped short of threatening specific Chinese action against Vietnam, but said: "The Chinese government and people firmly support [the] just stand of the Thai government and will resolutely support the government and people of Thailand in their struggle against aggression.

"The Chinese government forcefully calls on the Vietnamese authorities to stop their aggression in Thailand at once and to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea [Cambodia].

"We hereby call the attention of the Vietnamese authorities to the grave danger involved if they persist in military adventures in disregard of the just demands of the international community."

Reagan Favors Sizable Tax Cut By U.S. Congress

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (AP) — Calling the nation's economic situation "desperate," Ronald Reagan today urged Congress to immediately enact a $20-billion income tax cut that would go into effect Jan. 1.

The Reagan plan was the first segment of the three-year cut in income tax rates that has been a keystone of his economic program. It would cut rates 10 percent a year for three years.

At a news conference, the Republican candidate said the nation was heading into "what could well become the worst recession in half a century" and added that the nation couldn't wait for a change in administrations.

As a result of President Carter's economic policies, Mr. Reagan said, "production lines are being idled, factory gates are closing across the land, housing construction has gone into a tailspin. In just 100 days, the administration's policies have thrown 1.8 million American working men and women out of jobs."

An hour after Mr. Reagan's news conference, eight Republican members of Congress planned to outline in Washington a "new Republican economic initiative," including a tax cut to be enacted this year.

Zaire Is Accused Of Rights Breach By Amnesty Unit

PARIS, June 25 (AP) — The French section of Amnesty International, the human rights organization, has again accused Zaire of trampling human rights. Zaire's foreign minister says that his Western-aligned country is being slandered by the "international left."

Amnesty International, which won the Nobel Peace Prize for its defense of political prisoners, claimed Monday that hundreds of political prisoners had died in Zaire detention camps without having been tried. It accused the Zaire Army of killing dozens of people in order to suppress demonstrations that had been peaceful.

At a news conference in Paris, Zaire's Foreign Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond charged that the accusations stemmed from "the declared hatred for Zaire of a sort of international left." He claimed that powerful interest groups have infiltrated Amnesty International but did not name them.

Karl-I-Bond, who was sentenced to death in 1977 but was pardoned after one year in detention, said he had firsthand knowledge that conditions in Zaire's prisons were not as bad as Amnesty claimed. "We are a country of laws," he added. "Zaire is not a jungle."

U.S. Sends Holland Defendant in Slaying

THE HAGUE, June 25 (Reuters) — A Lebanese man has been extradited from the United States to face charges of murdering the son of the Turkish ambassador in The Hague last October, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

Moustafa Hassan Ammar, 25, was flown to the Netherlands last week to stand trial and is in jail "somewhere in this country," the spokesman said. The FBI arrested him in April near Detroit at the request of the Dutch government.

Dialogue Urged By S. Korea on War Anniversary

SEOUL, June 25 (UPI) — South Korea marked the 30th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War with a call today for a sincere inter-Korean dialogue coupled with a warning to the North to stop its "aggressive designs."

The United Nations Command reported calm along the 151-mile truce front set up between North and South after the three-year conflict that began with hundreds of Soviet-built tanks moving south early on June 25, 1950.

South Korean Information Minister Lee Kwang Pyo said that Seoul "once again urges the North to abandon their direct and indirect aggressive designs, and to drop their deceptive peace offensive."

Mr. Lee called on North Korea to help ease tensions, particularly through working-level contacts started in February to set the stage for discussions between premiers. But he added that "should the North Korean Communists ... embark on a military adventure, the Republic of Korea's armed forces will destroy the aggressors."

China, which sent hundreds of thousands of troops to North Korea's aid during the conflict, said today in the People's Daily newspaper that "the United States must withdraw its [43,000] troops and all its arms and equipment from South Korea, and stop its interference in the country."

6 Charged in Karlsruhe

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, June 25 (AP) — A federal prosecutor said today he had filed charges of terrorism against six alleged members of the Braunschweiger group, a neo-Nazi organization linked to several bomb attacks.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

France, Britain Plan New Hebrides Talks

LONDON, June 25 (Reuters) — France and Britain are sending special representatives to their joint colony of the New Hebrides to hold exploratory talks to settle the secessionist crisis there.

The Foreign Office said today that the representatives, expected to leave on Friday or Saturday, would "explore various ideas with all the parties." The statement was issued at the end of talks here today between French Overseas Territories Minister Paul Dijoud and Peter Blaker, minister of state in the Foreign Office.

French-speaking residents took control of the island of Espiritu Santo about three weeks ago, saying they feared they would not prosper under an independent English-speaking government. British officials said London's objective was to give independence on July 30, but French officials have said this may be delayed pending a settlement.

Egypt Accuses Libya of Troop Build-Up

CAIRO, June 25 (UPI) — The Egyptian state-owned news agency charged today that Libya is massing troops along its border with Egypt, after a ranking Libyan army commander was quoted by Beirut newspapers as saying that Egypt was preparing for a major attack.

The Beirut newspapers An Nahar and As Safir said their reporters in Tripoli were summoned to the Libyan Information Ministry yesterday and briefed on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier situation. In tape-recorded statements, the commander of the Libyan frontier troops said that the Egyptians had massed a large force "with the intention of attacking Libya."

The Egyptian news agency denied that Egypt is building up its forces along the common border and said that last week's imposition of a state of emergency and martial law in the desert area was just "a protective measure.

Begin Said to Deny Firm Plan to Move Office

TEL AVIV, June 25 (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin told U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis today that no decision had been made on moving Mr. Begin's office from West Jerusalem to the annexed Arab sector of the city, Israel Radio reported.

A spokesman for Mr. Lewis would not confirm the state radio report. Mr. Begin's office said the matter "was raised, but not discussed" during a meeting between the two men on international affairs. Israel Radio said Mr. Lewis asked Mr. Begin for clarification of his intentions.

Israeli officials said Sunday that Mr. Begin planned to move his office to the Arab sector within three months to force recognition of Israel's control over the capital. Israel annexed East Jerusalem shortly after capturing it in 1967. The Justice Ministry and Israeli police headquarters are in the sector.

ILO Secret Vote 'Deplores' Israeli Settlements

GENEVA, June 24 (Reuters) — The International Labor Organization, in an unprecedented secret ballot, today approved a Jordan-sponsored resolution deploring Israeli settlements in occupied territories. The resolution was toned down from its original text, which accused Israel of "racism" and a policy of "Israelization."

The United States, which quit the United Nations agency for two years until last February, described the resolution as "unabashedly political."

The ILO resolution called for refusal of any aid to Israel which could be used specifically in connection with settlements.

India Cancels Investigation of Gandhi Death

NEW DELHI, June 25 (Reuters) — The Indian government has canceled a court inquiry into the plane crash that killed Sanjay Gandhi, 33, after suggestions from political opponents that the prime minister's son was not licensed to fly the stunt aircraft.

Official sources said the appointment of the court immediately after the accident had probably been an overreaction because of Mr. Gandhi's importance as political heir apparent to Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Political opponents hinted that a probe would have shown that Mr. Gandhi bent the rules by flying the U.S.-made Pitts aerobatic biplane in which he and co-pilot Capt. Subash Saxena died. His licence did not cover the Pitts aircraft, they said.

EEC Parliament Set to Approve 1980 Budget

LUXEMBOURG, June 25 (Reuters) — The European Parliament meets here tomorrow and looks set to approve a European Economic Community budget for 1980 that satisfies few of the demands the parliament made when rejecting the last one in December.

Gathering for the first time in a new $40-million building, parliamentarians will review the latest draft budget put together by EEC budget ministers at a meeting here last week.

The two essential requests made by parliament six months ago — a big increase in regional spending and a reduction in the proportion of EEC funds spent on agriculture — are scarcely met in the draft. But the assembly's budget committee decided last week to give the draft a single hearing instead of the customary two, and informed EEC sources said this implied a determination to see it ratified before the summer break.

Seoul Rulers Expose Graft, Plan Government Pay Rise

By Jay Mathews

SEOUL (WP) — South Korea's military rulers are maneuvering for long-range political control of the government by exposing corruption among their civilian rivals and preparing new benefits for the country's 1 million government and army employees.

Officials say a pay boost for government workers and soldiers is on the way, to win support for the small group of generals now running the country and prevent discontent with inflation from fueling further political dissent. An unusual June 18 disclosure of large fortunes acquired by leading civilian politicians also appears designed to win support from average Koreans unhappy with the effect of petty corruption on their lives.

The martial law command charged that nine former political officials now under detention, including the head of the principal political party, Kim Jong Pil, amassed $142,185,000 through abuse of political power and violation of laws on financial contributions, taxation, foreign exchange controls and overseas property. The nine were arrested May 17 in a roundup of political dissidents and possible rivals to the influence of Lt. Gen. Chon Too Hwan, who leads a small military group in effective control of the government.

The government announcement said the nine agreed to forsake any public office in the future and "voluntarily donate property to the state" to repay their debt to the government. It said the government decided to "reserve criminal punishment." This was seen as a way of limiting further corruption and giving some justification for the sudden end of civilian government here since the October assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

Colleges Reopen

The nominal civilian leader, President Choi Kyu Hah, promised in a June 12 speech that a new constitution would be put to a national referendum by October, and elections for president and the National Assembly would be held next year. The corruption charges against Mr. Kim and the others "removes a lot of people who would have been important in contesting those elections," said a politician here, "but people really did not like those people having too much money, living like kings."

The government, while keeping a tight lid on dissent since a series of student riots and a mass insurrection last month in the city of Kwangju, loosened the reins slightly this week by reopening 23 colleges and universities. These include graduate schools, nursing colleges and medical schools, which have not had serious anti-government student movements. Officials said more of the approximately 150 colleges still closed would be opened gradually if no further trouble occurred.

It was unclear how far the new military rulers, schooled in the ascetic traditions of South Korea's well-drilled army, mean to go in rooting out corruption. Several present and former public officials with suspect fortunes remain untouched, and lower-level corruption has become part of the system. A home owner wanting a telephone relatively quickly, for instance, routinely pays an extra $50 for shortening the two-year waiting period to three months.

In addition to Mr. Kim, who was charged with acquiring $36 million in farms and newspaper properties by corrupt means, the charged figures included former Korean Central Intelligence Agency director Lee Hu Rak, former army chief of staff Lee Sae Ho, Mr. Kim's brother Jong Nak, and the former treasurer of Mr. Kim's Democratic Republican Party, Kim Jin Man.

Others were former presidential bodyguard Park Chong Kyu, National Assembly member [illegible] Byung-Hee, former presidential secretary Oh Won Chol, and former veterans' administration director Chang Dong Woon.

In a move to demonstrate the country's combat readiness, the government took correspondents this week on a rare all-day tour of tank barriers, tank training facilities and border observation posts.

India Landslide Kills 15

NEW DELHI, June 25 — A landslide killed at least 15 persons today at [illegible] in Uttar Pradesh, north-central India, the Press Trust of India reported. It said [illegible] bodies had been recovered.

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Kennedy Backers Shut Out

Democratic Platform Tailored for Carter

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, June 25 (NYT) – After more than a week of dick- ting among supporters of Presi- ent Carter and Sen. Edward Ken- edy, the Democratic Party Plat- orm Committee today adopted a),000-word document that the residential candidate will run on tis fall.

Mr. Kennedy's delegates man- ged to change the wording on fine bints, but except for a statement gainst nuclear power, there is othing that conflicts with Mr. arter's views.

Among the positions taken in the latform:

- Economy: While the platform romises steps if the rate of unem- loyment does not drop, the em- basis, unusual for a Democratic latform, is on fighting inflation d "fiscal prudence." It calls for a x reduction to stimulate produc- on and combat recession "as soon it appears it will not have a sproportionately inflationary ef- ct." The document endorses ex- anded public and private jobs and b-training programs, but it also eks tax incentives for businesses id "removal of governmental reg- ations which stifle business initia- ve."
- Health: The committee expressed support for the general goal of comprehensive national health insurance, but stated no timetable.
- Abortion: The platform supports Supreme Court decisions permitting abortion "as the law of the land" and opposes enactment of a constitutional amendment that would outlaw abortion.
- Social Security: The platform promises that benefits keep pace with inflation and will not be taxed, as a government commission has proposed. It cautions, however, that levels and types of Social Security benefits must be constantly reviewed.
- Welfare: The document endorses a "move toward" a guaranteed minimum income for poor people and a program that would require welfare recipients physically able to work to do so. It calls for a federal assumption of welfare costs now borne by cities and counties and declares that the state share of welfare should be phased out "as revenues permit."
- Transportation: The committee supported deregulation of the trucking industry and promised increased support for mass transit, including fare subsidies.
- Women's Rights: The platform contains a strong statement endorsing the Equal Rights Amendment and commits the party not to hold conventions in states that have not ratified the amendment.
- Civil Rights: The platform supports affirmative action programs in employment and education. It states that people should be protected against discrimination because of their "sexual orientation."
- Gun Control: While stating that sportsmen should be able to retain their firearms, the platform calls for legislation that would outlaw cheap handguns.
- Tax Reform: It endorses changes in the tax law to make it more equitable and specifically supports elimination of various expense account deductions.
- Nuclear Power: The document promises to "retire" nuclear power plants as soon as alternative sources of energy are available and declares that no new licenses for such plants should be issued until safety requirements are fully implemented.
- Weapons: The document supports development of the MX missile and declares that the strategic arms limitation treaty "serves our security interests."
- Israel: The platform calls on the government to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and to move the U.S. embassy there from Tel Aviv.

The platform committee, on which the president's supporters held a majority of nearly 2 to 1, roughly reflecting his delegates, rejected many items that form the basis of the Massachusetts senator's challenge.

Plank Often Ignored

Among those was additional spending of $12 billion for jobs programs to offset the recession, wage and price controls, price ceilings on crude oil and natural gas, federalization of welfare, elimination of tax breaks enjoyed by investors in oil companies, a timetable for implementation of national health insurance and opposition to draft registration.

As a whole, the document is a statement of praise for the accomplishments of the Carter administration combined with general goals that the party hopes to achieve.

Candidates are not bound to abide by their party's platform, and presidents, once elected, often ignore them.

Nonetheless, presidents cannot discard the platform recommendations altogether without repudiating their party, and Carter has followed the bulk of the recommendations of the 1976 document.

The final session was devoted to the plank on military and foreign policy, and the committee narrowly rejected a statement calling for the government to stop development of the MX missile. That is a stronger position than the one taken by Mr. Carter, who hopes to speed production of the $34 billion mobile rocket, or Mr. Kennedy, who has argued that development should continue but not be accelerated.

Kennedy Challenges Platform

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy charged today that his party's platform is Democratic "only in name.

Speaking before a labor group here, he said the platform, largely tailored to President Carter's views, fails to deal with the nation's economic problems, proposes wasteful military measures and "is more acceptable to the oil companies than to the consumers who can barely pay their bills for heat and fuel."

Approval of Carter in U.S. Poll Drops to Pre-Iran Crisis Level

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP) — Approval of President Carter's performance in office has fallen to 30 percent, its level before the Iran hostage crisis began last November, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News poll.

In a presidential preference poll, Ronald Reagan, the apparent Republican nominee, ran well ahead of Mr. Carter in both two-way and three-way contests.

Head to head, Mr. Reagan led Mr. Carter by 47 percent to 37 percent. In a three-way race including Rep. John Anderson, the independent candidate, Mr. Reagan was favored by 41 percent, Mr. Carter by 30 percent, and Rep. Anderson by 18 percent.

The Times-CBS poll was taken among 1,517 voting-age Americans who were questioned between June 18 and last Sunday.

In earlier polls, approval of Mr. Carter's performance in office rose from 30 percent before the hostages were taken in Iran last November to 53 percent in February, but dropped to 40 percent in April, the Times said.

On foreign policy, only 20 percent in the latest poll approved of Mr. Carter's performance, compared to 48 percent in February and 31 percent in an April poll, conducted before the failed mission to rescue the hostages.

Pollution Threat Ignored

Senate Approves Oil Conversion Plan

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, June 25 (IHT) – The Senate, pushing aside the rtheastern states' fears of new air ollution problems, last night ap- oved a plan to force 80 electric ower plants to convert from oil to al. The vote was 86 to seven.

The conversion plan, part of esident Carter's effort to reduce U.S. dependence on oil, could cost taxpayers more than $4 billion through grants and loans to the utilities shifting to coal.

In its rush to produce tangible election-year evidence of action on energy matters, the Senate turned out a bill with a number of imponderables.

The measure, for example, would exempt oil-burning power plants from converting under certain circumstances, including evidence of economic hardship. The saving in oil also was in dispute, although the Energy and Natural Resources Committee estimated that 80 conversions could save up to 300,000 barrels of oil a day.

The Senate's approach fell short of Mr. Carter's proposal — he originally sought 107 plant conversions — but moved to easy adoption with strong support of the Senate leadership and the administration.

The idea of weaning 80 selected plants from oil met no resistance, although critics said the legislation was glaringly deficient with its reversal of an earlier congressional ban on natural gas burning by utilities after 1990.

Yesterday's debate centered on the potential environmental consequences of switching to coal. New England fears of more air pollution were augmented by strong concern of the Canadian government about acid-laced rainfall.

Environmentalists and legislators from northeastern states urged the inclusion of language that would assure no increases in sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide pollution as a result of more coal burning.

Hazards Seen

The move to amend the committee bill was led by Sens. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., and Robert Stafford, R-Vt., who warned of severe health and economic hardship for their states if additional pollution safeguards were not imposed.

They and others from the Northeast pushed strengthening amendments that would have prevented conversions to coal until assurances were provided that the plants would produce no more air pollution than they did while burning oil.

Opponents contended that the legislation ensured compliance with present air standards, and that any strengthening efforts more properly should be raised next year when the clean air act is due for reauthorization.

Faced with a solid front of coal-state senators, including Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., who actively worked for the committee version, the northeasterners were turned back.

By a vote of 63 to 31, floor manager Bennett Johnston, D-La., won approval of his motion to table a Tsongas-Stafford amendment, which among other things, would have banned increases in air pollution from any plant converted with public money.

S. African Police Disperse Protesting Black Workers

JOHANNESBURG, June 25 PI) — Police used tear gas, trun- eons and dogs today in a charge at drove more than 1,000 protest- g black workers away from a S.-owned tire plant at Uitenhage, the auto-making center of the stern Cape.

The police action came in the eighth day of industrial strife in the area that followed last week's rioting and clashes with police that left at least 42 persons dead in the nonwhite townships of Cape Town and Bloemfontein.

Ruled Excessive

The workers, who initially refused to disperse, had gathered outside the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. plant to protest against their mass dismissal in response to a strike for higher wages.

An industrial court ruled that their demand for a base minimum wage of $3.90 an hour for unskilled work was excessive and the company said it would only re-employ workers under its own conditions.

At other auto plants and related factories in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area, 375 miles east of Cape Town, production was picking up again following an offer to raise the base minimum from $1.53 to $1.80 an hour for unskilled workers.

The offer emerged in negotiations after workers at the Volkswagen plant went on strike for higher pay and their counterparts at the Ford and General Motors plants expressed their solidarity. The three factories were among 12 where production was reportedly returning to normal after the labor unrest.

The new scale would give the black auto workers the highest minimum wage in any industry in South Africa.

Dutch Reject Oil Embargo

THE HAGUE, June 25 (UPI) — The Dutch government refused today Parliament's demand for immediate, independent oil sanctions by the Netherlands against South Africa as a protest against apartheid.

The decision was announced in a letter from Foreign Minister Chris van der Klaauw to the lower house. Members of the house demanded a debate tomorrow, and a spokesman for the opposition Labor Party said that there was a 50-50 chance the center-right government would fall over the issue.

Mr. Van der Klaauw said the government rejected independent Dutch action and believed sanctions, voted by the house last Wednesday, would do more harm to South Africa's neighbors than to the Pretoria government itself.

.S. Woman Dies f Cancer Hours fter Baby Born

ANTA ANA, Calif., June 25 P) — A boy born five hours be- e his Jehovah's Witness mother d of cancer was a week old yes- day and doing fine, his father d. Tom Brown, 22, said there re no traces of cancer in the y, Gregory Paul Brown, who ighed four pounds at birth.

Gregory, who was hospitalized in ta Ana, was born three weeks maturely at the University of lifornia-Irvine Medical Center. father was reached by tele- one in Lovelock, Nev., home- n and burial place of his wife, ita, who died June 17 of hemor- ging caused by a malignant tu- r in her jaw.

Mrs. Brown, 25, had learned of malignancy more than 2½ years but until January was unable to a surgeon who would operate hout using blood transfusions, ch are barred by her religion. Ronald Lapin operated on her h a knife that heat-sealed blood sels to minimize blood loss, but tumor continued to grow.

Mr. Brown, who said he knew his had cancer when they married months ago, said he would re- soon to Southern California his Jehovah's Witness congre- on, members of which have vo- teered to help care for Gregory n the baby leaves the hospital in ut two weeks.

russels Plans ax Cuts, Rises

RUSSELS, June 25 (UPI) — Cabinet approved an easing of ct taxes yesterday, but sought ncrease of indirect taxes on cer- goods, mainly luxury items. ministers want the changes ap- ved by Parliament before the mer holidays start at the begin- of August, government sources

he bill to be submitted to Par- ent provides for cuts in income s and taxes on savings account rest, and the abolition of the 5 ent Value Added Tax on new stments. Road taxes would go 4 percent, and an extra 1.5-per- tax would be levied on gaso-

he VAT on cigars and marga- would rise from 6 percent to 16 ent, and on all shellfish except sels from 6 percent to 25 per- . An extra tax of 42 francs ut $1.48) would be levied on ts. The increases would bring in it 12.7 billion francs a year, eas- overing the loss caused by the its.

DEATH NOTICE

he International Herald Tribune
regrets the death of
Wittigo Graf Einsiedel
of Newsweek International,
Frankfurt am Main, Germany
and extends its condolences
to his family and friends.

Anderson Says Democrats Seek Ban by Proxy

BOSTON, June 25 (WP) — Attorneys for Rep. John Anderson have charged that the Democratic National Committee is financing and managing an effort to knock him off the ballot in Massachusetts.

The state ballot-law commission, hearing a technical challenge to Mr. Anderson's independent candidacy for president filed by a local pro-life advocate, today waved off Rep. Anderson's arguments as irrelevant. The commission must decide by Friday.

The technical challenge to Rep. Anderson's candidacy was filed 64 minutes before the June 6 deadline.

"The Democratic National Committee is running around with a false beard and a rubber nose trying to disguise its challenges," said Mitchell Rogovin, Rep. Anderson's attorney.

U.S. Research Foundation Says It Could Have Rescued Harper's

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT) — A week after the announcement that Harper's magazine would cease publication following its August issue, a controversy has arisen over whether a fitting potential buyer did exist to rescue it.

Officials of the Twentieth Century Fund, a nonprofit research foundation established in 1919, maintains that it might have acquired the 130-year-old magazine of literature and current affairs had it been given two weeks to call a meeting of its board of trustees to vote on a provisional bid.

Spokesmen said the foundation approached the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co., Harper's parent company, on June 9 and offered to acquire the magazine provided that the fund's board ratified the transaction, but was told the next day that the company could not wait for a meeting to be held.

Officials said the foundation had not offered money for Harper's, but would have fully assumed the subscription liability of some $4 million. According to M.J. Rossant, the fund's director, the foundation was prepared to invest up to $3 million in Harper's and make substantial changes. Lewis Lapham, the editor since 1976, would have been asked to stay on, Mr. Rossant said.

Otto Silha, the chairman of the Minneapolis Star company, said yesterday that he had not felt the fund was making a serious bid. "If they said they were ready to buy it, I don't buy it," he said. He added that the fund indicated to him that the 24-member board was split on the possibility of buying Harper's. Mr. Rossant said that Mr. Silha was told only that there was no guarantee of approval and that some opposition did exist.

Mr. Silha said he had set a deadline of the first of 1980 to find a new owner, "then I extended it three months, then another month and another month. At some point, you have to say, 'That's it.' "

Harper's reportedly has been losing $1.5 million a year. Mr. Rossant said it was felt that three years of work could steer the magazine toward profitability. The foundation has a net worth of almost $30 million.

N.Y. Post Announces New Morning Edition

NEW YORK, June 25 (UPI) — Three days after the New York Daily News announced plans for an afternoon edition to compete with the afternoon New York Post, the Post said it will launch a morning paper.

George Viles, the Post's executive vice-president, said yesterday that the paper's plans were subject to consultations with the unions. The News announced plans Saturday to begin publishing an afternoon edition that would compete with the Post.

United Press International

Robert Truax says systems are go for manned shot.

Do-It-Yourself Rocket Builder Successfully Test-Fires Craft

FREMONT, Calif., June 25 (AP) — Robert Truax, rejoicing over the successful test firing of his 25-foot, do-it-yourself rocket, says everything is proceeding on schedule toward a manned flight next year.

Mr. Truax played a role in development of the Polaris fleet ballistic missile 15 years ago. He also was the designer of Evel Knievel's rocket motorcycle that failed to leap across Idaho's Snake River Canyon.

Yesterday, against a county fair scene with vendors hawking hot dogs, beer and soda, Mr. Truax counted: "Ten ... nine ... eight ..." and most of the hundreds of spectators and reporters picked up the count, "four ... three ... two ... one ..."

With the garbage dump that flanks Fremont Airport as a backdrop, the 63-year-old Mr. Truax pushed buttons that sent a fat spear of flame leaping from the four motors of the slender rocket, named the Private Enterprise.

For an ear-splitting 60 seconds, the 1,000-pound-thrust engines performed without hesitation, as Mr. Truax hoped they would when he began the project three years and about $150,000 ago.

Next year, Mr. Truax hopes to hurl a man or woman to an altitude of about 60 miles, hitting a top speed of 2,400 miles an hour during a suborbital flight of about 10 minutes.

He said 200 would-be astronauts, including two women, have applied for the job.

State Rules May Bar Aid To Many Refugees in U.S.

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 25 (WP) — President Carter's plan for welfare aid to Cuban and Haitian refugees probably will end up helping far fewer people and on a stingier scale than the original announcement last week suggested.

A major reason is that the plan is based on state welfare laws, and the state most involved — Florida — has a limited welfare program.

Florida, where 55,000 of the 129,000 potentially eligible Cubans and Haitians now live, provides relatively low benefits and has tough eligibility requirements. According to some estimates, less than half the 55,000 — perhaps only 10,000 to 15,000 — may actually qualify for aid in Florida.

Under the president's plan, the newcomers would have a special legal status and would be eligible for aid under existing rules — which differ from state to state — for the major federal-state welfare programs, such as Supplemental Security Income, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or Medicaid.

Sharp Limitations

These programs, however, have sharp limitations on eligibility, which in Florida are somewhat more stringent than in many other states. Generally, in all states, a low-income person can qualify for the programs only if he or she is either aged, blind or disabled, or a member of a family with minor dependent children.

This means that large numbers of people who do not meet these qualifications — such as married couples without children, non-elderly single people, or, in the case of Florida, families where an unemployed father is present — will not qualify. Some states accept families with an unemployed father, but not Florida.

Moreover, each state sets a ceiling on income a recipient can receive from nongovernmental sources and still qualify, and Florida's is relatively low: $230 a month for a family of four. Other states have higher qualifying levels.

What all this adds up to, according to U.S. government officials in Washington and Florida welfare officials in Miami and Tallahassee, is that a large portion of the 55,000 potentially eligible people in Florida may be denied assistance.

The president did provide a safety net by asking that Congress reimburse the states for outlays for support and medical care for persons ineligible for aid under the three major programs. A cash payment to a person who is destitute, but ineligible for these other programs, is made in some states under state-funded programs named "general assistance."

Florida, however, has no general assistance programs, emergency or medical assistance outside Medicaid.

For those who do qualify, Florida's AFDC payment of $230 a month for a family of four without other income is low when compared to the District of Columbia, where the same family would get $348 (about the national average as of September), or New York, where the figure would be $476.

Mr. Carter also wants the states to assume a far larger share of the financial burden for the Cubans and Haitians than any area had to assume for the 300,000 Indochina refugees.

Under the federal welfare law, the government reimburses each state for anywhere from 50 percent to 78 percent of its outlays for AFDC and Medicaid, but zero for general assistance, since people on general assistance do not meet the qualifications for federally funded programs.

But under the Indochina program, the government reimburses the states for 100 percent of their AFDC, Medicaid and general assistance outlays.

Not so under the administration's Cuban-Haitian plan. Mr. Carter is proposing that state AFDC and Medicaid expenses be reimbursed under the existing basic welfare law rations, which means Florida would get back only 59 cents of each dollar it spends.

For those states which help some Cuban and Haitian refugees, otherwise ineligible, by using the general assistance backup net, Mr. Carter is proposing a 75-percent reimbursement rate.

Honecker in Romania

BERLIN, June 25 (Reuters) — East German leader Erich Honecker flew to Romania today for an official visit at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceaucescu, accompanied by Premier Willi Stoph, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Politburo member Guenter Mittag, the ADN news agency said.

Equipment Rarely Fails

Pilot Factor in Air Safety Remains Major Unknown

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT) — Pilot errors cause or contribute to 60 percent of the commercial airline crashes, according to accident investigations conducted by the National Transportation Safety Board.

The comparable figure for commuter airlines is about 75 percent and for private planes is 90 percent.

Yet only in the past five to seven years have efforts been made to understand the causes of these mistakes and find ways to prevent them.

In May, 1978, a jetliner crashed into the bay near Pensacola, Fla., the safety board said, because the flight crew had not properly monitored the plane's descent. The aircraft's altitude warning system sounded, but so loud that the flight engineer turned it off, allowing the captain to think all was well.

Not Like Old Movies

Although the Air Line Pilots Association contends that the safety board is too quick to blame flight personnel for errors that are partly or wholly induced by faulty design, equipment failure or poor operational schemes, there is no argument that errors of judgment or management in the cockpit play an important role in a large proportion of airline accidents and close calls.

The public perception that most aviation mishaps result from equipment failure or bad weather is partly based on old movies. As more reliable jets and operating systems have made air travel safer, the importance of the human element in accidents has become all too apparent.

Today, because so much backup has been built into flight systems, aircraft malfunctions are rarely the direct or sole causes of accidents involving scheduled commercial planes. If one engine fails, for example, there are others to keep a craft in the air.

Lack of Communication

Rather, the crew's efficiency in handling unusual problems, attending to the ordinary demands of flight and communicating effectively with one another and with air traffic controllers have emerged as major concerns.

Four key areas being studied are:

- Medical factors, including fatigue, jet lag, alcohol abuse, physical health and emotional problems.
- Operational factors, including training of the flight crew, clarity of communications and the attitudes and policies of airline managements.
- Human engineering factors, such as the design and arrangement of instruments in the cockpit.
- Behavioral factors, such as management ability, assertiveness, complacency, personality, peer pressure and visual illusions.

"As long as people are involved in the aviation system, someone will make a mistake sometimes," said Robert Houston, an American Airlines psychologist and a former military pilot.

New training methods in which computers simulate any number of flight conditions and introduce deliberate booby traps are being used routinely now by the airlines and air safety researchers.

Simulated flights serve two functions: They help prepare a flight crew for emergencies, and they allow safety experts to detect sources of potential trouble before anyone's life is endangered.

Airlines also have begun to train pilots in how to manage their crews more effectively and to train flight crews to be more assertive in challenging the actions or decisions of captains and air traffic controllers.

In the crash of a Boeing 727 approaching Dulles Airport in 1974, the Trans World Airlines crew had reason to question the altitude assigned them by air traffic control, but instead crashed into a mountainside.

Nobody Flying the Plane

Many other accident investigations have revealed that a frequent contributing cause of crashes is the captain's failure to be sure no one member of the flight crew was overloaded. This was a factor, for example, in the 1972 crash of an Eastern Airlines wide-bodied jet in the Florida Everglades, investigators found.

The three-member flight crew had been preoccupied with a nose gear light that was not working and the captain had not assigned anyone the responsibility of flying the plane. The crash killed 99 people and injured 77.

Inadequate "cockpit discipline" — failure of the flight crew to follow established procedures like calling out the altitude on landing approaches, a factor in the Pensacola crash — is another common cause of accidents.

Accordingly, airlines are developing training programs for their captains, using lessons learned from simulated flights. Facts about incidents are also gathered from flight crews and air traffic controllers without risk of punishment under NASA's Aviation Safety Reporting System. The Federal Aviation Administration has sought to limit the immunity, but efforts have thus far been blocked in the courts.

Ironically, one of the most effective approaches — that of introducing more automation into aviation systems to foster precision and relieve the flight crew of work overload — may actually be increasing the mistakes that result from lack of vigilance and boredom in the cockpit.

People who become pilots and air traffic controllers tend to be those who thrive on using their special skills, according to Roger Smith, a psychologist who works for the FAA in Oklahoma City. He cited one study of air traffic controllers that showed that they made more mistakes in periods of light and medium air traffic than when handling a heavy load.

However, in simulated flight experiments conducted by H.P. Ruffel Smith of the Ames Research Center, the number of errors made in the cockpit definitely was increased by a high workload.

To Jerome Lederer, the widely acknowledged dean of aviation safety who for 20 years headed the Flight Safety Foundation and then became director of safety for NASA, "complacency is the cause of most errors." He cited a survey of retired United Air Lines pilots, who gave complacency a rating of 52 percent as the most important human frailty that is likely to cause accidents. Distractions ranked second at 32 percent.

Success Breeds Failure

"Ironically, complacency results from having a good safety record and reliable backup systems," Mr. Lederer added.

Personality factors common among pilots contribute to errors in judgment, according to Lawrence Zeitlin, an industrial psychologist at the City University of New York. "Most pilots are not thinkers, they act. They don't anticipate the consequences of error."

Mr. Zeitlin, who worked in the space program, said the "hardest problem was keeping the astronauts in line — they thought they could fly a barn door if you put a motor on it. Most pilots are highly skilled and feel they can overcome every obstacle, and so they inevitably take chances."

Ray's Kin Probed In Jordan Attack

ST. LOUIS, June 25 (AP) — FBI agents have questioned John Larry Ray, the brother of the convicted assassin of Martin Luther King Jr., about the sniper shooting last month of civil rights leader Vernon Jordan Jr., the St. Louis Post-Dispatch reported yesterday.

Ray, brother of James Earl Ray, was arrested Monday near Alton, Ill. He had been sought for failing to report to a St. Louis halfway house in February to finish his sentence for a previous bank robbery conviction, and was also wanted for questioning in connection with a May 30 bank robbery in Liberty, Ill.

The Post-Dispatch quoted FBI Director William Webster as saying agents wanted to know where John Larry Ray was when Mr. Jordan, the president of the National Urban League, was wounded May 29 in Fort Wayne, Ind. Although the FBI does not consider Ray a suspect, Mr. Webster said similarities between the shootings of King and Mr. Jordan warranted the questioning.

F-106 Crashes in U.S.

TACOMA, Wash., June 25 (AP) — An F-106 fighter plane crashed in an unpopulated area south of McCord Air Force Base, killing the pilot, an Air Force spokesman said. The pilot was on a routine training mission late yesterday when the plane went down.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Thursday, June 26, 1980 •

Multiplex Diplomacy

There are encouraging signs from Belgrade and Ankara that the United States is finally beginning to employ the multiplex diplomacy needed to counter Soviet adventurism in Afghanistan. President Carter, on a belated visit to nonaligned Yugoslavia, has indicated that there might be a way to negotiate Soviet troops out of Moscow's southern neighbor, and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has emphasized on the eve of a NATO meeting in Turkey that the search for arms control is critical. Neither approach is new. But the timing of both is important. The Carter proposal on Afghanistan and the Muskie remarks on arms control follow a tough statement from the Venice summit demanding Soviet withdrawal and precede a visit to the Kremlin by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Aside from giving the Soviet Union peaceful options and face-saving opportunities, the Carter and Muskie statements seem calculated to please the European allies of the United States. The Europeans, whose investment in detente is much heavier than that of the United States, are interested in leaving as many doors open as possible. Even though there are no obvious signs that Moscow is attracted to President Carter's ideas about "a transitional arrangement" to establish "a truly independent, nonaligned Afghanistan," it emphasizes U.S. willingness to be reasonable. The Muskie speech should quiet Soviet fears that the United States is determined to increase the pace of the arms race and it should please Europeans who are understandably worried that they will be on the front lines of a nuclear war.

Although U.S. officials, including national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, privately scoff at the Soviet pullout from Afghanistan, in the context of a demand for total withdrawal, the hint that negotiations are possible is appropriate. As news reports of the last few months have made evident, the Red Army is finding Afghanistan rather inhospitable ground for an outing and at some point, if only to provide a respite, talks might look appealing.

As for arms control, Secretary of State Muskie pointed out that "we reached agreement with the Soviet Union on SALT when we were up to our necks in Vietnam and mining Haiphong harbor." Willingness to move ahead with SALT-2 and on to SALT-3 as quickly as possible is also the path of reason, as long as it is combined with determination to match the Soviet SS-20 buildup with Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles based in Western Europe. Chancellor Schmidt can be counted on to deliver the message in Moscow that the two are inseparable.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Cubans and the Haitians

How should the U.S. government deal with all the Cubans and Haitians who have just arrived in the United States? Can the government treat them humanely without utterly undermining immigration law that has compelled thousands of people to wait years to be admitted to the United States — even people who are to be reunited with their families? The administration's proposed answer was announced last week: The Cubans and Haitians are to be considered a class apart — not quite refugees and not quite regular immigrants, but rather something called "Cuban and Haitian entrants."

Under this dispensation the federal government would pay resettlement costs and initial health screening and education costs: in all, $385 million between now and October. This would resemble payments for refugees. The difference would be in the treatment of this group once it was settled. The administration's proposal assumes that the "entrants" will assimilate very quickly into U.S. society, and that therefore the three-year federal responsibility for welfare and social program costs, which is standard under the new Refugee Act, should not apply.

Instead, the administration wants to make them eligible — on the same basis as other residents, citizen or not, for federally subsidized social programs. It would also propose new legislation to provide a 75 percent federal reimbursement for one year only for services and welfare programs that ordinarily are paid for by state and local governments. That is 25 percent less than these governments would normally get, since under the Refugee Act the federal government pays all the state and local costs for three years.

But making the states pay part of the cost of services to this group isn't really fair. These new entrants, like other (one hesitates to use the word) "refugees," do bear a certain federal imprimatur. Even though the special status of Cubans was eliminated with the Refugee Act, it cannot be pretended that the arrival on U.S. shores of all these people was unconnected to foreign policy. The costs associated with receiving refugees are traditionally considered federal costs, and they are generally quite short-lived. If, as the administration suggests, costs will be low, then the federal Treasury will benefit. If they turn out to be higher than expected, the burden should not be shifted to the states and localities.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Getting Their Due

Reform of the U.S. laws regulating marriage and divorce has been one of the most important achievements of the drive for equality of the sexes. Alimony, once awarded only to women, may now go to men. Custody of children, once routinely assigned to mothers, now often goes to fathers. A bill coming before the House of Representatives would further advance the cause by striking down a disturbing form of discrimination against the former wives of Foreign Service officers. It could lead to even broader reforms of the laws governing all the military and civil services.

Under current law, members of the mostly male Foreign Service cannot assign any share of their survivor's benefits to former wives. What's more, they can sign away their wives' rights to survivors' benefits without even informing them. As a result, there are men in the service today whose marriages are on the rocks but who will not divorce because of the cruel financial consequences for their spouses. Even more common are the cases of women impoverished by the deaths of Foreign Service officers; no benefits are available when their alimony payments end.

The inequity should be obvious. A modern marriage is a partnership of equals. Property accumulated during such a marriage should be equally distributed if the partnership ends. In the Foreign Service, the equality should be especially clear because wives play a central role in their husband's careers; they move from post to post, usually unable to pursue a separate profession, and they work besides their husbands as unpaid diplomats. Until 1972, the State Department even graded its officers on the performance of their wives.

A bill drawn up by Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., would address the inequities. It would give anyone married to a Foreign Service officer for a decade or more a pro-rated share of the officer's pension and survivors' benefits. Either party, however, could ask for more in court. And the secret waiver of survivor benefits would be prohibited.

But these fair and sensible proposals will be challenged in the House by Rep. William Ford, D-Mich. His amendment, supported by the White House, would knock out the safeguard against a secret waiver of survivor benefits. It would permit diplomats to assign pension and death benefits to former spouses but would leave their division entirely to the courts. In the absence of guidelines favoring equality, such judicial discretion has tended to favor husbands.

President Carter's support for this amendment seems odd. Only last month, his Commission on Pension Policy proposed reforms like that put forward by Mrs. Schroeder. If the government is finally prepared to recognize an important principle of equality in marriage, why not do it right?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

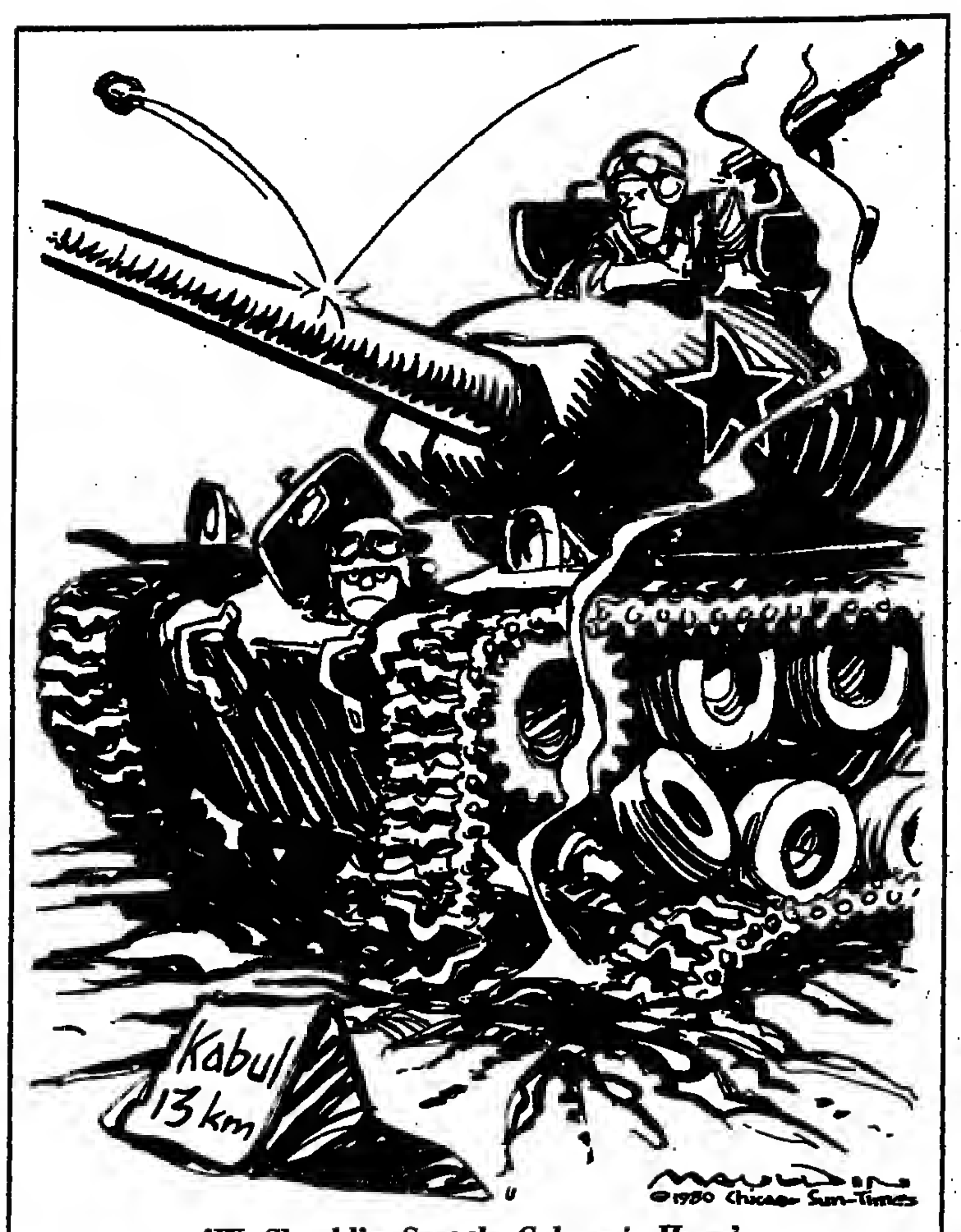
June 26, 1905

PARIS — A reader writes the editor of the Herald today: "Permit me to respond to the 'Most Wretched Horses' appeal — 'Cannot something be done at once to secure more humane conditions?' Only one thing efficacious can be done, and this is for foreign members and residents who form the bulk of the cab-riding population to go on strike and refuse absolutely to hire a horse unfit for work, by daylight at any rate. If there were no receivers of stolen goods there would be no thieves. In all cities frequented by foreigners they are to blame if there are horses unfit for work on the streets. It would not pay the human sharks and vampires to keep them there if no one hired them."

Fifty Years Ago

June 26, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "A storm of indignation has been raised in England by the demands upon Mr. Baldwin, late prime minister, chief of the Conservative Party, by Lord Rothermere, controller of a great chain of newspapers, through which he seeks to dominate British politics. These demands were contained in a letter, in which he said that under no circumstances would he support the Conservative leader unless upon guarantees as to what the Conservative policy would be and unless he (Rothermere) in the event of victory, were informed in advance of the personnel of the new cabinet. Rothermere has thus sounded the death-knell of his own political influence."



'We Should've Sent the Cubans in Here.'

Engraving the Tables of Stone

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — Last week marked more or less the beginning of the official doctrine-making phase of the presidential campaign. In a fittingly dismal, under-reconstruction hotel hall that was either going up or coming down — you couldn't tell — the Democrats began their platform deliberations. For its part, the Reagan entourage flew into New York and Washington and undertook to spell out its views to a bunch of queasy editorial types and, more important, to set up some party task forces to help fashion a set of suitable stands on the issues.

I have some unhelpful observations to make on all this. I think that *whatever* prescriptions for future behavior the parties inscribe on their stone tablets will be, in the words of the master, Richard Nixon, *wrong* ... and besides, they won't work. This is not a patronizing view. The patronizing view is that all this theology and pledge-taking and swearing on a stack of Laffer curves doesn't matter in the first place. I think it does — especially to the poor unfortunate who happens to get elected.

Doomed

Doomed: listening to the Kennedy and Carter forces warm up for their struggle over the efficacy of wage-price controls, and participating in one of the Reagan interviews the other day, it occurred to me that what all these campaigners were really setting forth was a set of doomed and defective natural laws. Typically, the campaign-year pledge has an air of scientific certainty to it, based upon hope, guess and prayer. Incantation also plays a part: this *will* cure that ... this *will* make that happen or cease happening, whichever is desired. It doesn't matter whether the sacred "this" is economic controls, deregulation, a tax cut, disarmament or an MX missile in every garage — the formulation is the same: This will make that happen — period.

What presidents find out, of course, is one of three things. Either it doesn't make the desired thing happen, or it does but brings with it hideous, unexpected side effects or (most often) the president lacks the authority and clout even to start the project. For any of these results, or for backing off because he concludes the idea is a bad one, he will not be rewarded with sympathy or understanding, however. It will be said that he was either faithless to the party position and didn't give it a try or — if he did and it failed — that he didn't *really* give it a chance to work.

Carter is waist-deep in this Big Muddy now. Some people will say it serves him right. He has always been a big one for the categorical statement, the sweeping prediction, the I-will-never oath. He suggested that a grain-sales embargo against the Soviet Union was an absolute *nyet* in 1976. Rightly, after the Afghanistan invasion he sought to impose one, but rather overstated and oversold what it would do. Now some are betting that before the summer is up, mindful of the farmers' dissatisfaction, he will back off it — proclaiming it, however, to have achieved more things than anyone thinks it has. None of this would do a thing for his image as a man of constancy.

One-Two Punch

We asked Reagan if much of the natural-law theory he has invoked had not in fact already been tested by Carter and been proved illusory. We asked because, when you follow the prospective Republican candidate's expressions of confidence in such "innovations" as cabinet government, decentralized decision-making, deregulation of rule-bound enterprises and a generally diminished role for the executive branch, your heart sinks. But Reagan replies — absolutely in the tradition — that Carter *never really tried* these efficacious things. So the Kennedy people say Carter hasn't given liberalism (in the form of the 1976 platform) a chance, and the Reagan people say he hasn't given conservatism (in the form of his personal pledges) a chance.

If this one-two punch decks Carter, we will end up with Reagan, and listening to him the other day I got the impression that he is, in some respects, right where Carter was four years ago: paradoxically, this man whose political strength rests on a devastating critique of the ways of the federal government has a wholly unjustified faith in its capacity to be "cured." Don't get me wrong. I think it would be wonderful if a president could fulfill the Reagan vision of a stronger defense, a huge tax cut, a balanced budget and a job for everyone — and all this at the expense not of the poor, but principally of those wasters and mismanagers of federal revenue who are squirreled away in the bureaucracy somewhere. But when Reagan tells us about the $50 billion or whatever it is that he plans to retrieve from the waste-machine, I can only say: lots of luck.

How to fix it? It was one of the entertaining ironies of our meeting with Reagan that we of the pointy-headed, Washington-based and (naturally) soft-on-Washington press were trying to tell Reagan, in effect, that the whole thing was *worse* than he imagined. How, we kept asking, was he going to get these curative things to happen? Well, he just was.

Reagan is full of horrible-example anecdotes, more or less in the William Proxmire Golden Fleece Award tradition. One of his stellar ones is about how Son of Sam, the incarcerated mass murderer, is getting some type of payment from Social Security. Now, this sort of thing caused a great deal of commotion among my group when our guest had left, and there were even some who wondered whether all the terrible anecdotes were true. My own feeling was that it didn't matter; if this one or that hadn't happened, something comparable no doubt had. The point wasn't even that Social Security's financial problems were not going to be solved by getting mutliple slayers off the benefit rolls. The point was that time after time Reagan revealed a faith in the straightforward, uncomplicated, almost automatic fix that seemed to me as misplaced as it was seductive.

Sooner or later, just as the Democrats are doing with characteristic turmoil and dissent, the Republicans will start engraving all of these axioms and laws that won't work as party dogma. The most the resulting document is likely to do is to divert the attention of the party itself from the really tough questions it should be addressing — and embarrass the hell out of its candidate four years from now, if he is elected this fall.

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Letters

Sick and Tired

I'm sick and tired of seeing the United States blamed for everything that goes wrong in the world. The only reason the United States can be brought to its knees by countries like Iran is because we feel sorry for our fellow Americans in Iran.

What ever happened to all the other countries that benefited from the reign of the shah? The United States may have helped put him in power, but countries all over the world benefited from his reign, including Russia. Also, where are all the Iranians who were made rich under the shah, including the landlords who charged Americans $1,000 to $2,000 a month for villas and apartments?

It always seems that people hate the United States until they get a chance to go there to live. Where would the world be today if the United States closed its doors to refugees and told them to go someplace else?

MILDRED FINNELL.
Marrakesh, Morocco.

Time for the Allies To Face Differences

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Venice summit meeting of Western leaders saw an effort to cover up the splits recently opened in the Western alliance. But why should these divisions be concealed? The Western European governments and Washington simply see the present crisis in East-West relations in different ways. They have different ideas about what should be done. To pretend otherwise is hypocrisy, and presents some serious dangers as well.

U.S. officials are baffled and often angered because West Europeans fail to see things the U.S. way. President Jimmy Carter seems to have been furious with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has suggested the possibility of a moratorium on the installation of medium-range missiles in Europe. He wrote Schmidt a letter which the chancellor found "astonishing." In Venice the two said that they agreed, but it was obvious that the agreement did not go very deep. It simply will not work for Washington to call West Germany or other European allies to order. They won't take it.

Old Assumption

Part of the problem is the old Washington assumption that the United States invariably must lead. The presidential candidate John Anderson, scarcely a U.S. chauvinist, said recently of troubles in the alliance, "We are going to have to concentrate on enhancing the mutuality of interests of the Western alliance, so that they can see that it is in their interest to follow the lead of the United States." This is an absolutely typical U.S. sentiment. It does not occur to U.S. political figures that the United States might occasionally do well to follow a European lead.

There is a crisis of confidence in the Atlantic Alliance. This was evident at a recent conference of public and private Americans and West Europeans in Berlin, sponsored by the Aspen Institute and including such men as former Bundesbank President Otmar Emminger and the retired U.S. statesman, John J. McCloy, as well as a number of people presently active in government on the two sides of the Atlantic. At such meetings everyone is courteous and disposed to be constructive. But when the courtesies are out of the way, the truth comes out, and the truth is that distrust of the United States and its policies in West Germany is a significant factor today in Washington. Mr. Carter would not write "astonishing" letters to Chancellor Schmidt if he and his advisors did not distrust what Schmidt *might do* on his forthcoming visit to Moscow.

Reliable?

Neither side regards the other as completely reliable. In West Germany, as in France, the tough line taken by Carter on the Afghanistan invasion is thought to be influenced by domestic politics. In Bonn policy circles, the Carter administration is also regarded as intellectually unimpressive. The prospect in a Reagan administration seems no better. What conclusions can be drawn except *sauve qui peut?* The French drew that conclusion months ago.

The countries on the two sides of the Atlantic simply have different interests. The West Germans have a big practical investment in good relations with the Soviet Union. West Germany is now the most important trading partner the Soviet Union possesses in the West. Detente, with the West German Ostpolitik, has produced not only restored family relations and important trade across the German East-West frontier but repatriation of Western Germans from Eastern Europe (especially Poland) and the Soviet Union. Fritz Stern, a historian, in a recent Foreign Affairs article, puts the number already covered at 200,000 and cites a figure of 3 million for those ethnic Germans still in the East. These are not factors which count heavily in the Carter White House's policy planning. They should not. The United States has separate concerns.

When these alliance problems are addressed, the usual outcome is a declaration, like the communique which followed Carter's Rome visit, that a "comprehensive Western political strategy" is "indispensible." There are calls for better consultation, closer communication, better information, a more responsible press — all no doubt useful. But all of this risks drawing a screen of rhetorical unity and good will over the reality of divergent interests.

People are reluctant to admit that national interests diverge within the alliance. Yet nations with different economic commitments, in different strategic situations, must inevitably respond in different ways to an international challenge. The answer to the Western alliance's problems surely is not to cover reality up. It would be better to acknowledge the differences and look to the shared security issues upon which a common interest is beyond question.

No Hope

We have perhaps had too much Atlanticism, which is to say too much insistence that the Alliance nations have everything in common and should see problems in the same way and follow a united policy. An agreement to disagree is needed, which might then throw into relief the fundamental matters on which there is solid transatlantic agreement and common interest. But the Atlantic countries today have no serious hope of a unified global policy. Their shared interests are narrower today than they were 10 or 20 years ago. What is needed is not a revived or revitalized Atlantic Alliance but a refined one, concentrated, less ambitious, stripped of bombast about comprehensive strategies and global approaches. If we had that, we might find that less was actually more.

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Rights vs. Rights in Mideast

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Peace Now, the Israeli citizens' lobby, is gearing up to win over the American Jewish community to its program of opposing Israel's rule over the million-plus Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, halting the settlements there and urging "negotiations with any Palestinian body that renounces terrorism and accepts the path of peaceful negotiations as the only way to solve the conflict."

Predictably, the effort is under challenge from those Israelis who feel that Israel cannot afford to have Jews outside Israel in dissent on vital security-related issues, and from those American Jews who believe that expressions of dissent comfort the enemy.

Though it is in this aspect a parochial argument, it is at the same time more. Peace Now may deepen its influence in Israel and it may now strengthen the already evident tendency of American Jews — who do have some influence on U.S. policy — to bolt from support of the Begin government; to the extent that it does, the Mideast scene will be altered.

Moral Logic

In fact, you don't have to be Jewish to admire Peace Now. I admire it because, in an Israeli context where it is psychologically and politically very difficult to speak its sort of truth to power, Peace Now does exactly that with shining moral logic and political courage.

The Israeli-Palestinian confrontation, says writer Amos Oz, a leader of the two-year-old movement, "is a clash between total justice and total justice." He goes on: "I believe in a Zionism that accepts both the spiritual implications and the political consequences of the fact that this small but precious land is the homeland of two peoples fated to live facing each other, willy-nilly, because no God nor angel will descend to judge between right and right."

Peace Now accepts, in short, that both Palestinians and Israelis have national rights that must be adjusted to each other in direct negotiations.

It is fair to say, I think, that Menachem Begin and his followers will never accept this formulation. In a real sense, he is not so much offended as sustained in his own basic philosophy by Palestinian rejection of Israel's national rights. It would be a severe political embarrassment to him if the PLO changed its spots and announced it was ready for mutual recognition.

The Labor opposition's stance is trickier. Labor is probably the natural voting home for Peace Now, a loose independent organization whose claim to be "supported" by "hundreds of thousands of Israeli citizens" has yet to be tested in an election period. But Labor looks forward less to Palestinian rights than to an agreement with Jordan that would end Israeli rule over the West Bank Palestinians and restore them to some kind of ultimate Jordanian control.

I happen to think this gives Labor bargaining possibilities that Begin cannot dream of — or rather, possibilities that give Begin nightmares. Labor policy remains a good distance from Peace Now, and the organization, assuming that it stays in business, would probably be a thorn in Labor's side if it returned to power.

Obviously, a single-issue movement like Peace Now can achieve a focus and purity that a broad-based political coalition cannot. That is why, realistically speaking, it is better to regard Peace Now as a growing and positive influence in Israel rather than as a likely vehicle for carrying all its ideas into national policy.

Peace Now's vigorous democratic thrust is immensely reassuring, especially coming as it does at a time when the Israeli scene is clouded by increasing official violence and unofficial Jewish as well as Arab terror on the West Bank. But Peace Now is not going to be running Israel after the next elections.

Sobering Aspect

There is an even more sobering aspect that ought to be taken into account by those who would either cheer on Peace Now or use it, as even some Peace Now people worry that it will be used, as a cover behind which to put a one-sided squeeze on Israel.

There is no equivalent on the Palestinian side. There are individuals, there are tendencies, there are whispers, there are third-party assurances, there are equivocations, there are retreats, there are rejections. This is what finally undermines the initiative and hinders the spirit and impact of those Israelis (and their foreign supporters) most ready to grasp the Palestinian problem in its full dimensions. It is the question for Palestinians and for *their* supporters, Arab, European and American.

Where is the Palestinian Peace Now?

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Suharto's Rule Protested as 'Volcano' Of Unrest Gathers Steam in Indonesia

By Paul Zach

AKARTA (WP) — The Indone-o general election is still more in two years away, but dissidents eady have submitted petitions to parliament attacking the ruling ernment and students have ged anti-government demonstra- ns.

The government has retaliated by aning two university newspapers, ecklisting 50 influential critics l blacking out news of the crisis South Korea and of domestic po-cal intrigues. Most recently, it accused opponents of plotting assassinate President Suharto l 69 of his associates.

ormer Defense Minister H. sution, a leading government ic, compared the present mood that of 1978, when political and ial unrest erupted in violence. ne volcano is again becoming re and more explosive," he said. ut Defense Minister hammed Jusuf has insisted that political situation is calm. ere is nothing to worry about," said.

t center stage is Mr. Suharto. His tenure has stretched over 13 rs of relative political calm. The st World Bank report said eco-nic achievements have been sub-tial under him but added, "The ensions of poverty in Indonesia, ough declining, remain over-lming."

Little Known

espite his long reign over the ld's largest Moslem country and n most populous nation, Mr. arto rarely ventures from In-esia and is little known in inter-ional political circles. Even at e, he remains a shadowy figure. low-profile leadership stands in ng contrast to the spectacular e of his predecessor, Sukarno.

onically, Mr. Suharto himself hed off the current round of essness with a rare show of tion. In an impromptu speech n army brigade in April, he an- denied rumors of corruption lving his wife. The stocky, sil-haired president also denied ng a love affair with a local ie actress.

Such rumors are aimed at brush-me aside, because it's possible they view me as a major obstacle to their political design," he said without identifying "they." "If they succeeded in kicking me out, there would still be other forces preventing them from changing the *pancasila* [Indonesia's bill of rights] in the 1945 constitution," he added.

The speech made it obvious that Mr. Suharto plans to continue as president, despite earlier conjecture that he might step down when his current term expires in 1983.

Last month, 50 prominent leaders signed a petition calling on the parliament to censure Mr. Suharto for his outburst. The document, which was not published in the Indonesian press, charged that the president had ignored the bill of rights and had called on the military to keep him in power. The petitioners included three former prime ministers, several influential Moslem leaders and former army generals and navy admirals.

Main Worry

Retired Lt. Gen. Ali Sadikin, once a popular governor of Jakarta, said the group's main worry is that the electoral system has been rigged so that Suharto could remain president indefinitely. "Political circles in the U.S. and other Western countries that support this government are stupid if they believe there is a democracy in Indonesia," Gen. Sadikin said.

Under the current system, a congress composed of five factions chooses a president every five years. Through political appointments, Mr. Suharto commands support of three factions: the military, the ruling Golkar faction, and regional representatives. The other two, a "democratic party" and a Moslem party, have little power.

Gen. Nasution likened the system to South Korea's, and warned that it could provoke similar upheavals. "The government is like a cancer: Once you've got it, you've got a crisis," he said.

Gens. Nasution and Sadikin and others who signed the petition have been interrogated by security agents and subjected to other harassment. They cannot travel abroad and have difficulty making bank transactions. One petition signer, former national police chief Hugeng, is a member of a singing group called the "Hawaiian Seniors," the stars of Indonesia's longest-running television show. After 12 years on the air, the government canceled the show the week after Mr. Hugeng signed the petition.

Mr. Suharto's intelligence and security chiefs claimed early this month to have discovered a plot to remove the president and 69 others, possibly by assassination this August, and replace them with a temporary government headed by Defense Minister Jusuf, who has attracted a popular following.

Gen. Nasution charged that a platform paper drawn up last year by retired generals had been doctored by security agents to make it appear that a coup was in the wind and to justify a crackdown on opponents.

Observers believe that Mr. Suharto's biggest concern is the possibility that groups like Gen. Nasution's, student dissidents and disgruntled Moslems may join hands.

The government rankled students by replacing democratically elected student councils with university-appointed groups. The move sparked the largest demonstrations in two years. This month, more than 250 student leaders from universities throughout Indonesia marched on the parliament with a resolution critical of Mr. Suharto, and added their support to the petition presented by Gen. Nasution's group.

Indra Budenani, 28, a University of Indonesia student, spent six months in jail, where, he said, he was subjected to psychological torture for anti-government activities. "We want a more people-oriented government, not capitalistic, but more socialistic and more democratic. We want a clean government," Mr. Budenani said.

Charges of corruption have been a continuing source of embarrassment to Mr. Suharto. The government underlined the extent of the problem by filing suit in Singapore to recover $30 million from the bank account of a former executive of the Pertamina state oil company. The suit charges that the man, now dead, had a salary of only $9,000 annually and had built his fortune on illegal commissons from company contracts.

Despite such problems, Western diplomats and many Indonesians still give the president high marks for bringing order and improved living standards out of the economic chaos and poverty of the Sukarno years.

UPI

President Suharto

China Suggests Mutual Concessions To End Border Dispute With India

PEKING, June 25 (UPI) — China said today it wants to improve relations with India and that the long-standing border dispute between them can be solved by concessions on both sides.

The Chinese news agency published a long commentary noting that Foreign Minister Huang Hua has accepted an invitation to visit New Delhi. The article follows a visit to China by Indian Foreign Secretary Eric Gonsalves. Relations have been tense since the early 1960s, when China and India had a brief border war over their disputed Himalayan boundary.

"There are no conflicts of fundamental interest between the two countries," the Chinese commentary said. "The key problem in Sino-India relations is the boundary question."

It continued: "China has never asked for the return of all the territory illegally incorporated into India by the old colonialists. Instead, China has suggested that both countries should make concessions, China in the east sector and India in the west sector."

Obituaries

Clyfford Still, Abstract Expressionist Painter in U.S.

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT) — Clyfford Still, 75, one of the foremost American painters of the century and a man known for his fiery and uncompromising attitudes in all matters relating to his art, died of cancer Monday in Baltimore.

From Nov. 17, 1979, to Feb. 3, 1980, Mr. Still was the subject of the largest one-man exhibition ever devoted to a living artist by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It was an apotheosis on the scale of Rubens or Tintoretto: 78 paintings, many measuring well over 100 square feet, and a catalog in which he deployed all his considerable powers of invective in castigating the art-world establishment of the previous 50 years and more.

Mr. Still knew no compromise. In every one of his paintings, he manifested a lofty and implacable ambition. Although many historians ranked him with Willem de Kooning, Mark Rothko, Jackson Pollock and Barnett Newman among the founders of what is known as the Abstract Expressionist school, he saw himself as a man set apart. Rather than build on what he regarded as an effete and fraudulent European tradition, he set to work to exemplify a specifically American sublimity. In speaking of it, he used the language not of art history but of a visionary preacher.

"It was a journey," he once said of his long career, "that one must make, walking straight and alone." No respite or shortcuts were permitted.

His often gigantic and always untitled paintings were known for their jagged and imperious forms, their headlong and inventive color, their limitless sense of scale, and their refusal to deal in any way with the world as it presents itself in everyday life. On the last point, he said: "To memorialize in art the banal attritions of daily life may give morbid pleasure to the viewer, and profit to the artist, but it remains an exercise in degradation." His concern, as he saw it, was with truths of the spirit that could not be put into words.

Mr. Still was born in Grandin, N.D., on Nov. 30, 1904. In 1905, his family moved to Spokane, Wash. His father was an accountant, and in 1910 he moved to southern Alberta in hopes of making a better life on land newly made available for homesteading by the Canadian government. He kept his house in Spokane, however, and Clyfford went to grammar school there.

Never in doubt that art would be his first interest in life, he drew and painted from an early age. Quite apart from firsthand study of the world around him, he set himself to master the history of art through books, magazines and prints. He also became an accomplished classical pianist.

In 1961, Mr. Still bought a 22-acre farm near Westminster, Md., where he lived for the rest of his life. In 1966, he also bought a house and studio in New Windsor, Md.

—JOHN RUSSELL

Orville Kelly

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 25 (AP) — Orville Kelly, 49, who tried for six years to convince the Veterans Administration that his cancer was caused by atomic bomb tests that he witnessed while in the military, died of the disease yesterday.

Mr. Kelly said he witnessed 22 atomic bomb tests while serving with the U.S. armed forces in the South Pacific in 1957 and 1958. After he was turned down three times for veteran's benefits, the Board of Veterans Appeals ruled last November that he would receive full disability payments. However, the board made no link between his cancer and radiation exposure.

In 1978, Mr. Kelly founded the National Association of Atomic Veterans, an organization that helps veterans exposed to radiation to pursue benefit claims. He was also the founder of Make Today Count, a self-help group for the terminally ill and their families that has 250 chapters in the United States, West Germany, Australia and Canada.

David Burpee

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP) — David Burpee, 87, who ran one of the world's largest mail-order seed companies for 55 years and campaigned to make the marigold the U.S. national flower, died yesterday.

Mr. Burpee was the son of W. Atlee Burpee, who founded the W. Atlee Burpee Co. in 1876. After his father's death in 1915, David Burpee took over the business with only a few months of study in horticulture.

Mr. Surpee developed hundreds of varieties of flowers and vegetables, including the red and gold marigold, the first hybrid flower ever grown from seed to be offered for commercial sale, and hybrid cucumbers, tomatoes and cantaloupe.

Norris Lindsay Emmerson

BOMBAY, June 25 (AP) — Norris Lindsay Emmerson, 67, the last English editor of an Indian newspaper, died today of cancer. He was named acting editor of The Statesman on Jan. 1 after 43 years with the newspaper.

Mr. Emmerson was born in Calcutta in 1912 and educated at Etoo and Cambridge.

Small Airliner Loses Door Over Illinois

CHICAGO, June 25 (UPI) — A baggage door on a commuter airliner opened following takeoff today and a suitcase fell out, striking the propeller. The twin-engine Britt Airways plane en route with eight passengers to Sterling and Galesburg, Ill., landed with one engine functioning, a spokesman said.

Earthquake in Colombia

BOGOTÁ, June 25 (UPI) — An earthquake centered in west-central Colombia shook a wide area of the country this morning, causing panic and damaging buildings in several cities. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

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INSIGHTS / SIDELIGHTS

People Behind Portraits of Great Depression Still Lost in Obscurity of Southern Poverty

By Howell Raines

MOBILE, Ala. (NYT) — The photographs that Walker Evans took of white tenant farmers in Alabama in the summer of 1936 — which appeared in book form under the title "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men," with text by James Agee — are some of the greatest and most famous documentary photographs made in the United States in this century.

Because Alabama is my native state and because I am descended from mule-plow cotton farmers, I have always been curious about the people in those photographs — the three families who, as formal and grave as soldiers about to die, assembled before Evans' camera 44 years ago.

What had become of them? Had the adults escaped poverty? How had the children fared? And how did they feel about the fact that, while they remained sunk in obscurity, their faces had become icons of the Great Depression?

A while back, I went to western Alabama to find out. I went to the heart of the old cotton country, a rolling, blue-hazed territory where the cotton fields have been replaced by pine forests and the tenant shacks by aluminum-skinned mobile homes. The Fields, Burroughs and Tingle families abide there yet, still worked to the bone, still, by the standards of their country, poor and undereducated, and still, many of them, mad as hell at Walker Evans.

'Scandal on the Family'

That became clear when Roby Fields Darley met me in the doorway of her mobile home in Jackson, Ala., a sawmill town between Tuscaloosa and Mobile. "Those pictures are a scandal on the family," she said. "How they got Daddy's picture without a shirt on and barefooted, I'll never know." She offered me some journalistic advice. "If you write something that's a scandal on the family," she said, "you better give your heart to God because the rest of you belongs to me."

Ruby Darley is a big woman — 6 feet 2 inches, 195 pounds — and well able to do whatever harm she intended. But once her initial anger passed, the natural courtesy of the region reasserted itself. Soon we were drinking iced tea at her kitchen table.

The Fields family portrait shows Ruby as a somber 8-year-old surrounded by her stepfather, mother, grandmother, half brother and half sister. It is a photograph that somehow contains the whole hopeless history of one-mule agriculture.

It is a great photograph because the sadness in it communicates so directly that, once the facts behind the sadness are revealed, you seem always to have known them. That Bud Fields draped the bandanna around his neck to hide a skin cancer is one such fact. That Ruby would always hate Bud Fields is another. She hated him because, when he married Ruby's mother, he made her give away Ruby's sister to a family in Tuscaloosa, and the sister was lost to Ruby forever.

She recalled that she did not see the photograph until about 1969, when Junior Burroughs got a copy of "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men." The book contains James Agee's impressionistic, mercilessly detailed history of the Fields, Burroughs and Tingle families, who appear under the pseudonyms of Woods, Gudger and Ricketts.

Form of Peonage

Ruby recalled Junior's fury and humiliation as they sat on his porch and leafed through a book that is studied in the universities as a classic of American journalism. "He said, the way we were dressed and all, it looked like it was back in slavery time." She paused. "Well," she said, "I guess in a way it was."

Tenant farming — or sharecropping, as the most onerous form of tenantry was known — was not slavery. It was a form of peonage invented by Southern landowners, bankers and politicians when outright slavery became illegal.

"Tenants," observed Jonathan Wiener, a historian of the period, "began each season unable to finance the year's crops and had to seek credit from their landlords or the local merchants, who required that the tenant remain until the debt was paid, however many seasons that took."

Therein lay the value of the system for the landlord. The tenants' one-third to one-half share of the crop went, in effect, to pay for their own labor and materials. The landlord's share, after paying for his part of the fertilizer, seed and livestock bills, was all profit. What is more, at the end of the year, the sharecropper was bound to the landlord by a legal debt enforceable by any sheriff.

"The family exists for work," Agee concluded after he and Evans spent a month with three families who were representative of the 1.8-million sharecropper households in the South in 1936. Bud and Lillie Fields, Floyd and Allie Mae Burroughs, and Frank and Kate Tingle lived with their children on or near Mills Hill, a sun-blasted plateau about 30 miles south of Tuscaloosa.

Dictum Still True

Agee's dictum is as true today as it was then. These families still provide the basic rough labor of the Southern economy.

William Fields, who appears as the laughing, half-naked 3-year-old in the Fields family portrait, is a salaried hand on another man's farm. One of the Burroughs boys works in a meat-packing plant owned in part by Bear Bryant, the football coach at the University of Alabama. So far as I can determine, no one in the three families has ever attended that university, although Floyd and Allie Mae's daughter, Dot Jones, works in the cafeteria of a hospital associated with the school.

I found William in a Tuscaloosa motel that has been converted into a low-rise, equal opportunity slum. Here he rises before daylight and dresses in the darkness, taking care not to awaken his wife and Rabbit, the unemployed 19-year-old son who shares the one-room apartment with them.

Then he drives into the countryside to earn $35 a day for driving a tractor on a plantation where the work day does not end until nightfall, except on Wednesday when the owner quits early for prayer meeting.

William's father, Bud Fields, dreamed of owning a small, one-family farm, but he died in 1957 at the age of 77, still working another man's land. In his dotage, Bud Fields kept struggling into the fields, even though his sons had assumed the burden of the work.

He died in picking time. Around Aug. 26, 1957, Bud Fields quit picking cotton, and then he quit talking, and on Aug. 29 he died without further comment.

Reproduced From the Collections of the Library of Congress
Susan Woodley Raines
At right, Ida Ruth Tingle Tidmore and her husband, Alvin. Left, young Ida Ruth struck a pensive pose for Evans.

"That man," William Fields said, referring to his father, "could set down and tell you stories all night long. If we'da just set down there and listened to him and wrote down the things he was telling, I imagine we mighta got rich off of that — you know, had it published."

Agee did not get rich from the sharecroppers' tales, either — he died too soon. First published in 1941, "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men" had sold only 600 copies by the time Agee died in 1955 from more alcohol, tobacco and work than his 45-year-old heart could bear. But upon its reissue in 1960, the book was acclaimed a lost classic and it is now a standard on college reading lists.

About 400,000 copies of the paperback have been published — yet even this does not rank it as a major literary money-maker.

Still, the mere sight of the paperback book feeds the talk of litigation among some of the surviving sharecroppers. They believe Agee marketed their only possessions, their privacy and their suffering, and deprived them of a fair share of the profits, which they imagine to be enormous. One wonders what they would say if they knew the worth of Evans' photographs.

I met Harry Lunn — whose gallery acquired many of Evans' prints — at a party in Atlanta in a house that had, among its art objects, the Evans photograph of Allie Mae Burroughs standing outside her shack. This is the most sought-after of the Alabama pictures, Lunn said, and a portrait of Allie Mae Burroughs — printed by Evans himself, of course — now costs around $4,000.

"A really good Allie Mae," Lunn offered by way of qualification. He jerked his head toward the rather washed-out print in our host's den. "But that's not a good Allie Mae in there. A Floyd will go for $3,800. But I've only got three."

Injustice and Irony

In Alabama, I have observed, people who are not victims of injustice are often victims of irony. The truly luckless, like Floyd Burroughs, are victims of both. So it happens that, thanks to the soaring value of "a Floyd," this man who spent his 56 years looking at a mule's rump from between two plow handles and never owned any of his own land came to be worth more dead than he was alive.

On the Tingle place, the Alabama that lay before Walker Evans' camera four decades ago still exists. A hog snuffles in the mire of a pine-slab pen. The outhouse, for convenience's sake, is near the front porch, which is littered with farm implements, hand tools, heavy chains, and grease-stained chunks of wood. Inside, surrounded by eight pictures of Jesus, live Elizabeth Tingle and her son, Guthrie.

They are, if not outcasts, something closely akin to that in Akron, a village south of Tuscaloosa. One of Elizabeth's problems has been explaining to people why her son carries her maiden name.

She said that she had been abandoned by Guthrie's legal father during her pregnancy. For the first six years of his life, Guthrie looked upon his grandparents as parents. Until the second grade, Guthrie "called me 'Sister' and he called my mamma and daddy 'Mamma' and 'Daddy,'" Elizabeth said. "But when he started to school, Papa told the principal, 'Don't you register him as a [the name of Guthrie's father]. … You register him as a Tingle.'"

Devotion to Family

Such clannishness characterized the Tingles, a family scorned, even among sharecroppers, for what Agee called "their cultlike acquisition of dirtiness." In response to this shunning, Agee discovered, the Tingles clung to one another with a fierce devotion.

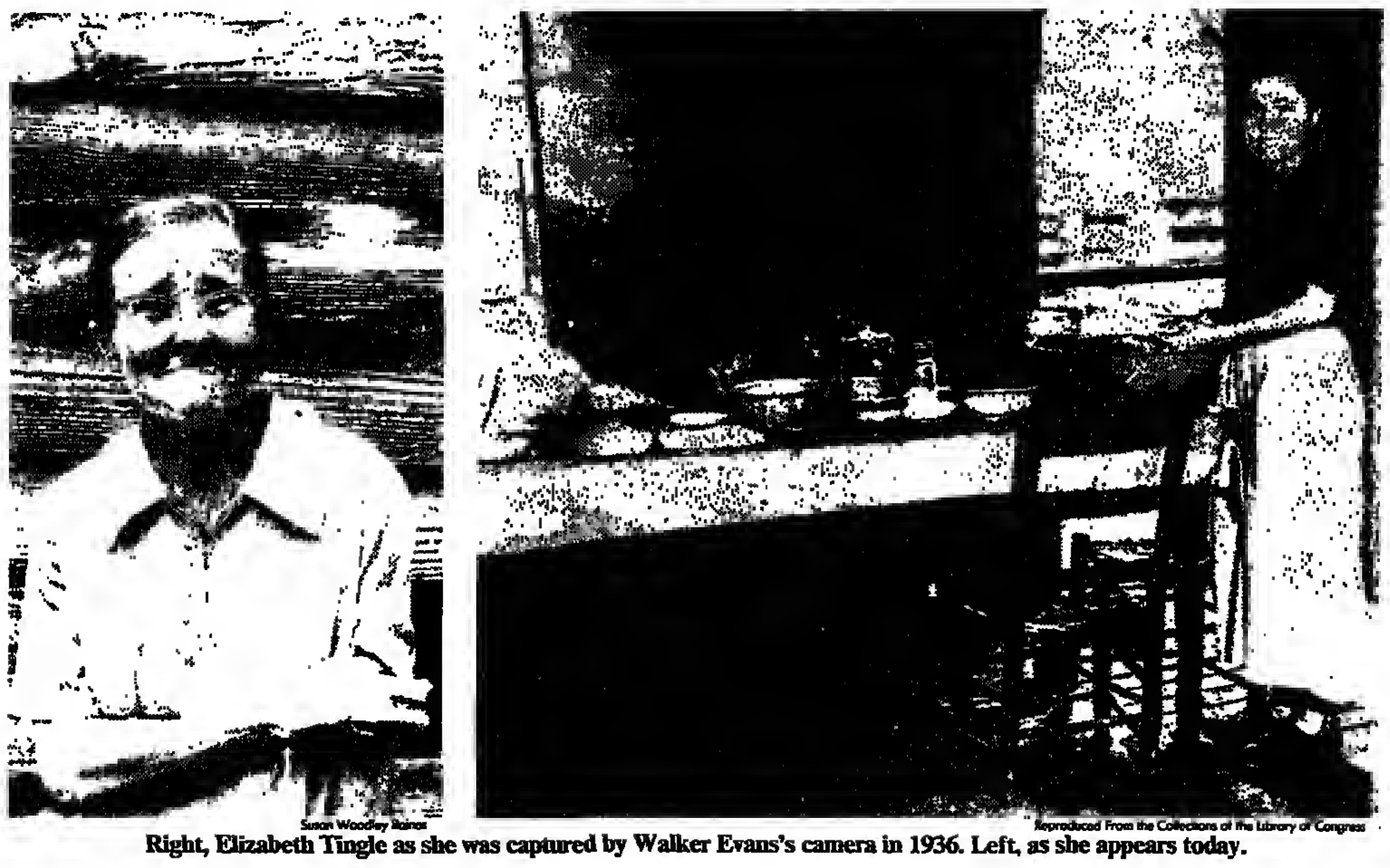
While a few of the younger children drifted away, Elizabeth, her brother Newton, and their parents, Frank and Katie, stayed on the land, preferring mules to tractors, privies to plumbing, home remedies to hospitals.

For Elizabeth and Guthrie, the heroic days in Alabama ended with Frank's death in 1962 at the age of 90. They remember him as a great man. They still speak of his oddest acts with reverence.

In fact, Frank Tingle did have a talent uncommon among sharecroppers. He was lucky with money. Agee and Evans picked Bud Fields as the wisest and Floyd Burroughs as the most industrious of the sharecropper patriarchs. But only Frank Tingle attained a farm of his own.

He acquired 129 acres in 1939 under a New Deal program designed to turn sharecroppers into freeholders. Then a storm swept across the farm, toppling so many trees that Frank was able to pay off his $1,700 government loan with money from the sawmill and stick an extra $1,300 in his pocket. The Tingles became, by their standards, prosperous.

Howell Raines is chief of The New York Times' Atlanta bureau.


Susan Woodley Raines
Reproduced From the Collections of the Library of Congress
Right, Elizabeth Tingle as she was captured by Walker Evans's camera in 1936. Left, as she appears today.

'An Old Shoe, a Bag of Flour, A Window Stuffed With Rags'

PARIS (IHT) — Formed in April, 1935, by orders of President Roosevelt and headed by Rexford Tugwell, a former Columbia University professor, the Resettlement Administration (which in 1937 became the Farm Security Administration) undertook the task of helping poor farmers solve the problems that the Depression had created for them, and of telling the public about the difficult economic conditions they faced.

The historical section of the agency, directed by Roy Stryker, collected photographic documentation of the farmers' plight. Stryker hired photographers such as Walker Evans, Ben Shan, Dorothea Lange, Marion Post Walcott, Jack Delano, John Vochon and Arthur Rothstein, and had them almost constantly on the road.

The guidance offered by Stryker had a far-reaching effect on the choice of subject and the desired impact. Rothstein, in a recent book, recalls that Stryker told them to "photograph the corner of the cabin showing an old shoe and a bag of flour; or it was important to get a close-up of a man's face; and it was important to show a window stuffed with rags."

The pictures taken by the agency photographers, who sometimes spent up to eight months on assignments, were a principal tool in publicizing the New Deal and FSA resettlement policies up to 1943.

Today they are in the Library of Congress. About 80,000 photos out of more than 270,000 taken are indexed and filed. A selection of the photographs has been organized into an exhibition that is now being shown in Europe.

Beyond their unique documentary value, the pictures are among the best examples existing of concerned photography. They are impressive for their fine composition, deep insight, and a special feeling conveying not only crude physical misery but also profound hopelessness.

The exhibition, "Images de L'Amerique en Crise," organized by the Pompidou Center in Paris, is now touring France. On July 1 the show will open at Evreux at Musee Municipale (Ancien Palais Episcopal), rue Charles Corbeau, until Aug. 31.

—C.G. CUPIC

Church and Workers, 'Like a Multitude of Termites,' Eat Away at Brazilian Regime

By Jonathan Power

SAO PAULO (IHT) — There are two main axes in the opposition that confronts the Brazilian military regime of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo: the Roman Catholic Church and the workers. The arrival of Pope John Paul II in Brazil next week will necessarily dramatize the nuances, dangers and complexities of the church-labor partnership — and also its potential political muscle.

Until recently, the church had few links with the unions. Union leaders are government-appointed and for the most part have gone along with the government's long-standing wage squeeze. The church has concentrated its energies for the last 15 years on working with the most deprived members of Brazilian society — the *favela* (shantytown) dwellers, the Indian minorities of the Amazon, and the peasants of the northeast.

The last six months, however, have seen the church and organized labor come together, thanks to a remarkable partnership between Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns of Sao Paulo, the world's largest Catholic diocese, and a 34-year-old lathe operator, Luiz Ignacio da Silva, better known as Lula.

It developed last November. Lula, an officially appointed union leader, for the third time had decided to call out the autoworkers of Sao Bernardo, an industrial suburb of Sao Paulo. He had already made a reputation for himself two years ago when he successfully led a strike that broke through a government decree tying wages to the rate of inflation. This time the government, facing a record rate of inflation and the world's largest debt load, decided to crack the whip.

Police moved in to break the strike. A striker, Santos Dias da Silva, who was a member of a Catholic lay movement, was shot and killed. At Santos' funeral, more than 200 priests and half a dozen bishops walked through the center of Sao Paulo. The cardinal, as he has many times before when death has befallen a government opponent, said the funeral Mass. This led President Figueiredo to accuse the cardinal of inciting the workers.

Political Sense

When the autoworkers went on strike a third time last month, the cardinal decided more overt support was called for. The church, at the cardinal's suggestion, provided food and money, and helped the strike to last a record 41 days. The government arrested and imprisoned Lula and deprived him of his union post.

I asked the cardinal why he put such store by Lula's leadership. "I think that Lula is an extraordinary phenomenon," he replied. "In the first place, he has an almost universal audience among his fellow workers. Secondly, he has an outstanding capacity to analyze the demands of the world. In the third place, he has a political sense that is not often found in our union leaders. Fourthly, it's the first time in our history that a labor leader accepted fully nonviolent methods, to the point of abolishing pickets at the factories. This, moreover, was after there had been violence by the police."

The pipe-smoking cardinal, dressed in slacks and a tieless white shirt, invited me to his suburban home in a middle-class neighborhood. "Too small," he pointed out, "to host the pope." He sold his palace for $6 million and spent the money on 300 community centers. He answers the questions, carefully and slowly, with no flourishes of rhetoric. He is considered a boring speaker who only captures attention by the content of what he says.

He is convinced that Lula's decision to devote much of his energies to building up the newly formed Workers' Party is sensible. "The politicians today, who are without popular support, say they see no future for it. But those involved in organizing the parties think differently. If there were an election in the next few months, perhaps there would be a great surprise."

It is difficult to get an accurate sounding on the cardinal's view of the popularity of the Workers' Party. The conventional wisdom is that the government made a shrewd move when it allowed the return of exiled politicians last year and an open season for the registration of political parties. This fractures the left and gives the government a chance of winning free elections, assuming it allows them.

Nevertheless, the fact that so much of the church leadership is identifying with Lula means that he has at his disposal the second best organized institution in the country. Traveling around Brazil, it is difficult not to be impressed at how deep the church's roots go in the cracks of Brazilian society. In every *favela* there is a nun or a priest, or a lay worker, not just comforting the sick and distributing the sacraments, but helping to organize the inhabitants to win from the municipal government drinking water, sanitation and the right of tenure.

It is the same with the land-hungry peasantry or the Indian tribes who are being shunted aside, and on occasion decimated, by modern commercial developments.

Moreover, during the difficult eight years of repression from 1968 to 1976, it was the church that looked for the "lost persons" who mysteriously disappeared, and that kept track of those who were jailed and tortured, and made constant representation on their behalf. "All these activities," a nun explained to me, "are like a multitude of termites all eating away at the military regime."

At some point, she said, the effect would coalesce: "The small individual nibbles of these termites, repeated a hundredfold, a thousandfold, will eventually undermine and transform the infrastructure of the government from beneath." She saw Lula and his Workers' Party as providing the chemistry that could propel Brazil out of the straitjacket imposed by the 16-year-old military regime.

'I believe that the government is now much more frightened by the seriousness of our proposals for the transformation of society than by the anarchic movements or by the crazy proposals of the little lefties.'

The cardinal is careful, however, not to appear too political. He does not think the church hierarchy should endorse a political party. He reacts strongly to the suggestion that there could be parallels with Iran. Could the Brazilian church end up being the element that catalyzes a change of regime? "Brazil has produced two or three Khomeinis in the past," the cardinal replied, "but there's no one in the church who has a vocation for that. I have no desire to grow a beard or to take over power.

"A basic difference between the Moslem and the Christian is that the Christian does not accept religion as a political power. Christianity accepts that the Gospel gives us certain criteria for our life, but not the exercise of power. The great mistake of the Brazilian government is to look at the church as a power, as the leader of the opposition. At the moment, the conflict is not between church and state. It is between state and people."

Lula has made effective use of the church. His rallies, which have much the same ring as Martin Luther King's civil rights movement had in the 1960s, often begin with a hymn and a message to be read out from one church leader or another. During the strike, the local churches were packed for every Mass.

Lula's Script

Lula's script at one of these rallies might have been written by the cardinal himself: "The kind of Brazil I want is a fairer country, where workers would have land to work on, where the wealth distribution would be more just, where we would have a more egalitarian society; a place without rich and poor, where everybody could live more or less in the same conditions, where the worker would not be a slave, like he is today, where workers would have the right to come and go — a kind of country that any worker in the world would like to have. A Brazil for the Brazilians, without the crushing weight of the multinationals, without the interference of foreign countries. A country made by us, by our experience."

For his first interview with a foreign correspondent since he came out of jail, Lula met me at his home in a working-class district. He is a small, paunchy man, with an appearance that belies the intensity of his argument. Although comfortable, by workers' standards, with his new car, he rejects the accusation that he is fighting for a privileged class of worker. He says 80 percent of his fellow strikers still live in *favelas*.

He is eager to shift the conversation from the particular grievances of the autoworkers to a wider political dimension. "I think [with the strike] that the working class removed the mask of the regime. We were sure that we could gain if not economic advantages, certainly political advantages, that otherwise we would take 10 years to win."

He quickly grasped, when he led the first strike two years ago, how politically charged an economic act became in a closed society. If he had any doubts about this, they must have been dispelled when visiting dignitaries like Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and Premier Adolfo Suarez of Spain asked to see him.

The autoworkers have played a central role in making Brazil's economic miracle possible. While they have been producing the ubiquitous Volkswagen beetle, their wages have been squeezed in real terms as the government pursued its single-minded policy of encouraging high profits, high investment and high growth. This experience appears to have produced a striking degree of political maturity, reflected in Lula's analysis of the current conflict:

"I believe that the government is now much more frightened by the seriousness of our proposals for the transformation of society than by the anarchic movements or by the crazy proposals of the little lefties. I think the working class has to begin to discover itself, and it is finding its identity without doing anything silly. I don't really think we could get to a state of anarchic unrest such as the overthrow of the government. We can only improve our situation if we don't impose our own thoughts. We have to learn from all the other parts of society. There is no point whatever in demanding unrealistic things. I think it is better to go forward just one millimeter, but one down-to-earth millimeter, knowing that we won't have to go two millimeters backward later on."

Marx vs. Christ

Government spokesmen, however, are keen to label both the church and the workers as Communist-inspired. The cardinal, on the morning I talked with him, had been visited by a high government official who told him that the church's small base communities were the same as Communist cells. "I told him that Marx lived two centuries ago, Christ 20 centuries ago. The motivation of the base communities is derived from the Gospel and from the harsh reality of life today. Moreover, their method is always an exclusively nonviolent one."

Lula is not quite so affirmative. He has used nonviolent techniques so far, withdrawing pickets and sending out the workers' wives and their children with flowers in their hands to confront the police. Yet he maintains, "Violence creates violence. If the government becomes more radical, the workers will get more radical."

Moreover, when asked about his religious beliefs, he replied: "I'm not inspired by great themes, by great philosophers. I'm led by my own experience of 20 years on the shop floor, from a life of hunger in the northeast, from having a mother who had to work 12 hours a day to feed eight children, from having to cross the country in a *para de arara*, the back of a truck."

Certainly this experience gives him an earthiness that leads him to dismiss contemptuously the leader of Brazil's Communist Party, Luis Carlos Prestes, who, he says, lives in Copacabana, the beach area of Rio de Janeiro. It also appears to have brought him a raw wisdom that cuts through the intellectual debate of what is possible and what is not for a sensitive nonrevolutionary position. "I went to the northeast recently," he said. "The misery there is appalling. In the forest I saw people eating rats. Are you going to tell someone like this to make a revolution?"

Lula went on: "I became a danger to the government because I don't make crazy proposals. My proposals are those that find an echo among the working class. There's only one way for the country to pay its foreign debt and to control inflation: to open up the system for discussion with representatives from all sectors of society."

Radical Moderates

His cautiousness, asking only for democracy and a number of basic reforms, although wrapped in a contagious rhetoric, gives Lula his political strength. It assures him the support of the church and it gives him an appeal that reaches beyond the confines of the organized working class.

For an outsider, the surprising thing about Brazil today is that, although it is in the middle of economic and political ferment, the Marxists and the extreme left are only marginally relevant. The debate is between the military right, their technocrats and their middle-class and upper-class supporters on the one hand, and, on the other, what might be called the radical moderates in the form of the church and Lula's Workers' Party.

This tension between church and state will pose the severest of tests for the pope on his visit to Brazil. Whichever way he leans in the tug-of-war is bound to cause profound repercussions. It is reported that the pope has deep reservations about such an activist cardinal. The fear in Brazilian church circles is that the pope will attempt to tame Brazil's outspoken clergy. The church, the pope is said to believe, should be the friend of the poor, but not its political sponsor.

هكذا من الأصل

Music

Dresden Staatskapelle Makes Debut in Paris

By David Stevens

ARIS, June 25 (IHT) — This city's musical season is wind- up with a series of highlights, e of which has been the first visit Paris of the Dresden Staatska- le, one of the most illustrious Eu- pean orchestras, luxuriously med in two programs with Mau- io Pollini, one of the most ac- imed pianists of the moment.

The orchestra dates its from a nding document signed by Mor- duke of Saxony, in 1548, and its ncipal conductors have ranged m Heinrich Schuetz in the 17th ntury to Weber and Wagner in 19th and Reiner, Busch and ehm in the early decades of the h.

Like many Central European hestras, its principal duties are in opera house pit, so this was the hestra Richard Strauss had in nd when he wrote most of his ras for world premieres at the esden State Opera. Wagner car- l memories of the Dresden nd into exile, and wrote of the uence of "the gleaming tone of Dresden violins" and "the mov- cantilena of the woodwinds and sonorous splendor of the brass" his own works.

oday the orchestra shows up in stern recording catalogs in its oric repertory — for instance, bert von Karajan's most recent ording of Wagner's "Die Mei- singer" and Rudolf Kempe's sions of Strauss' orchestral mu- Some of the orchestra's mem- s, such as Peter Damm, the first n, are in demand as soloists.

Vagner's affectionate descrip- s of the Dresden sound stood well in the concerts at the The- des Champs-Elysees. Clearly, this is a solid, well-balanced, disciplined, warm-toned ensemble, even if there was the occasional hard sound from a clarinet or the trombones seemed overanxious to make a point.

The orchestra came with two conductors, Herbert Blomstedt, its chief conductor, and Kurt Sanderling, who has conducted the orchestra regularly over the years. Neither is among the glamour boys of the podium, nor did they offer any interpretive idiosyncracies — just finely shaped and polished readings of Weber's "Oberon" overture, Schumann's Piano Concerto, Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben"and (an encore) the "Meistersinger" prelude in the first concert under Blomstedt, and Brahms' Symphony No. 1 and Piano Concerto No. 1 under Sanderling.

Pollini was a splendid foil for the orchestra, or vice versa, in the concertos, with his bright-toned, sharply detailed, forward-pressing playing. The Schumann got a reading of almost heroic dimensions, and the Brahms was sustained at a high degree of tension that justly won an ovation for all hands.

* * *

The Isaac Stern marathon with the Radio France orchestras continues with no sign of flagging. At the Theatre de la Ville Monday, the violinist delivered a graceful and playful account of Mozart's Concerto No. 5, then did a one-man restoration job on Max Bruch's reputation by sailing with exuberant, rich-toned virtuosity through that composer's G-minor Concerto, a sample of ripe, late Romanticism not much in vogue these days.

What may become known as the Stern Effect seized the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique — a band of no particular tradition — and it played as if possessed under the alert urging of Leonard Slatkin.

The previous week Stern himself took the podium with a chamber group of the NOP for a enchantingly low-keyed performance of Mozart's Piano Concerto in A (K.488), with David Golub the excellent soloist, then entered into a display of musical collegiality with soloists from the orchestra in Haydn's Symphonie Concertante and two movements of Vivaldi's Concerto for Three Violins.

Stern's seven-week Paris stay ends with concerts tomorrow and Saturday with the Orchestra National, with Andrew Davis and Claudio Abbado, respectively, replacing the ailing Seiji Ozawa.

ormer Home of Duke Sold

ARIS, June 25 (Reuters) — A ich property dealer yesterday l 4.1 million francs ($1 million) an 18th-century mill-house near s, long the country home of the e and Duchess of Windsor.

spokeswoman for the London- d estate agents Hampton and s said the Moulin de la Tuilerie sold by anction with dependent lings and 32 acres of gardens, . and woodland. The buyer's e was not revealed.

e duke paid £28,000 for the at Gif-sur-Yvette, southwest of capital, in 1953. It was sold af- e duke's death eight years ago.

Divorce, Diplomatic Style

Ex-Wives Seek Support

By Donnie Radcliffe

WASHINGTON (WP) — For nearly 25 years Joanne Vaughn ran errands, led VIP tours, baked cookies, joined American community clubs, helped out local charities, sat on reviewing stands, filled in at dinner parties, entertained the natives and, generally, in the name of the United States of America, flew the flag throughout Latin America and Africa.

She got a "report card" for her performance and her husband, rising steadily through the Foreign Service to the rank of ambassador, got the paychecks, the promotions and the pension.

"I thought my job was sustaining his and that together we were working for a common cause," she says.

Then 10 years ago all that ended when Joanne Vaughn's husband, former Peace Corps director Jack Hood Vaughn, told her he wanted a divorce. Suddenly, at 48, Joanne Vaughn was on her own. She had two college-age daughters, some alimony and Hodgkin's disease.

Like a growing number of Foreign Service wives over age 40 whose marriages, after 20 or 30 years, end in divorce, she had to her credit countless hours of volunteer and representational work abroad but no paid job history.

Unlike women whose husbands were in other fields, Foreign Service wives were not permitted to pursue careers or have jobs during overseas assignments with their husbands. They and the entire family were "goodwill ambassadors" expected by the State Department to devote time, talent and, as sometimes was the case, no few tears in the name of God, country and patriotism.

Joanne Vaughn and several other former Foreign Service wives talked about it to reporters the other day. Their stories of failed marriages and uncertain futures drew attention to the Foreign Service Act coming soon to the floor of the House after 15 months and dozens of hours of hearings and negotiations.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., who is sponsoring the bill, said that although Social Security was amended in 1965 to provide benefits to divorced spouses, federal retirement plans have not been updated. Moreover, Foreign Service spouses are not entitled to the basic protections of Social Security.

Share of Annuities

The bill, offering what Schroeder calls "a reasonable solution to the problem," would entitle Foreign Service spouses married at least 10 years to a share of the retirement and survivor annuities, based on the number of years of marriage during the entire career. Divorce courts could adjust or reject the formula on the merits of each case. Divorced spouses, however, would be entitled to a share of survivor benefits according to years of marriage.

For Joanne Vaughn, working up any "economic viability" was impossible as the Vaughns moved between Chile, Colombia, Senegal and Panama. An Elizabethan literature major, she had married Vaughn right out of the University of Michigan. She had spent most of her life at U.S. missions overseas where she was expected to "volunteer" her services — but never get paid for them. "You were indoctrinated as a team, a kind of plantation philosophy, and it was considered very bad form not to enter in," she says.

When her marriage ended in 1970, she had little prospect of a job. The work she and other wives did was "so specialized, so unique" that it has been difficult for some to translate it into today's terms.

"There isn't much an ambassador's wife can do," she says.

The Foreign Service expected a lot, she says. "And when we were divorced, the Foreign Service just dusted off its hands."

Shortly after her divorce she suffered another attack of Hodgkin's (lymphatic cancer). Now in remission, her condition is monitored regularly by doctors at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, where she lives. She has been advised against full-time work but recently got a job as a library security guard at $3.50 an hour.

For her, she says, "divorce was a radicalizing experience. I just never thought about those issues then."

While under the bill Joanne Vaughn will gain nothing from her former husband's retirement benefits, she and the others would be entitled to pro-rata shares of survivor annuities.

Meanwhile, she says, "It seems unfair that my work, which was Foreign Service too, is for nothing."

Theater

London: 'Commitments' Examines Postwar Britain

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, June 25 (IHT) — Few playwrights have tackled the recent political history of Britain with the amount of wit, acid observation and believable characterization that is to be found in "Commitments," a first play by Dusty Hughes. It opened this week at the Bush Theatre, a pub playhouse Hughes used to manage after he gave up being a drama critic and before he became a playwright.

His chosen period is from November, 1972, to the dead-heat election of early 1974, and his chosen location is a flat in Earl's Court occupied by six people in various stages of political awakening, awareness, disillusion or despair.

The owner of the flat is a wealthy rebel in search of a cause. With him are a failed actor, his girlfriend who happens to be a pop star but might equally (were it not for the laws of libel) have been a star actress with revolutionary habits, another girl on the run from terrorism, a passing printer who agrees to marry her for passport reasons, and an enchanting old homosexual from downstairs whose boyfriend has gone off with a hospital orderly.

These six are played respectively and splendidly by Alan Rickman, George Irving, Paola Dionisotti, Deborah Findlay, Jack Chissick and Bryan Coleman, and through their various and varying characters Hughes has attempted an ambitious study of how in the end the only commitment that ever really survives is the commitment to yourself.

As a play about the depoliticizing of a nation, "Commitments" is acidly funny and savagely accurate. Whether dealing with the rail strike of 1972, Ted Heath's three-day week or just the general impossibility of being a star and a revolutionary, Hughes has caught a moment of selfishness in the British character and dramatized it as a cynical comedy whose final message is that the recipe for true happiness lies in steering clear of politics and literature and forming no strong personal attachments.

Though he opts for an easy end (a tape recording of Jeremy Thorpe in 1974 offering the thought that any man who tried to prophesy the next five years would be a fool), Hughes has a lot to offer in this study of semi-detachment. Not since David Hare's "Plenty" has so much been said on stage about the essential nature of postwar England.

There may well be signs here of a first play, notably in the habit Hughes has of drifting almost anywhere in search of a good joke, the best of which has a card-carrying Communist printer solemnly reciting by rote the order of precedence of members of the royal family on state occasions. But "Commitments" remains a play of promise.

* * *

At a time when the West End theater is starved of commercially viable shows, it is a gesture of eccentricity bordering on the loony for the Royal Shakespeare Company to stage Willy Russell's "Educating Rita" at the Warehouse in Covent Garden. This is an eminently commercial two-character comedy, better than most comedies now in the West End, which has nothing at all to do with the RSC and still less to do with the experimental nature of the Warehouse. Moreover there is a Pavlovian critical reflex whereby a play at, say, the Fortune or the Ambassadors, is treated differently from a show at the Warehouse, and had Russell gone to either of the former I suspect reaction to his play would have been a great deal warmer.

True, "Educating Rita" owes a lot to "Butley" and a great deal more to "Pygmalion." It concerns a jaded university lecturer (Mark Kingston) into whose study one morning swans a pupil wanting nothing more nor less than a total literary education. He who has hitherto had to suppress a deep desire to throw pupils through windows suddenly finds himself with the perfect recipient for his words of wisdom. She (quirkily, twitchily and marvelously played by Julie Walters) progresses from a state of unholy ignorance to one of such utter intellectual and social confidence that she finally has no need at all of her teacher

Therefore this is both a comedy and a tragedy. Russell (he of "John, Paul, George, Ringo and Bert") has some good jokes, and though he has borrowed his two main characters from earlier and better plays he gets moments of real drama by throwing them together and watching them operate on each other.

Mike Ockrent's production is swift and fluid, and in Rita's getting of wisdom there is something both hilarious and very touching. Her tutor, naturally enough, prefers her ignorant; she, on the other hand, cannot wait to put her little learning into action and the end result is an inevitable reversal of roles, once we have been through the confrontation immortalized first by Shaw and then Lerner and Loewe as "I can do bloody well without you." Russell has yet to find his play an effective end, but for all that "Educating Rita" is a lot of fun.

Commemorative Coin

LONDON (AP) — A 25-pence coin called a crown will be struck to commemorate the 80th birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Aug. 4, the Royal Mint said. Several million cupro-nickel crowns will be on sale at banks at face value and 200,000 will be struck in silver at £28.75 for collectors.

Paris: 'Port-Royal' Tackles Religion

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 25 (IHT) — The Comedie-Francaise is offering a special opportunity by adding to its current repertory Henry Montherlant's "Port-Royal." Here is a priceless chance to see an acclaimed modern classic in magnificent performance.

In the opinion of many "Port-Royal" is the finest French play written since World War II. The Comedie-Francaise honors it above any play of the 20th century. A recording of it with the original cast has been encased in the pavement of the theater's lobby, an optimistic supposition that should Paris fall to the barbarians this token of pure culture will be preserved.

Montherlant selected an incident from 17th-century history to which the great 19th-century critic Sainte-Beuve, in his "Port-Royal," devoted six volumes. The Port-Royal convent was long the center of controversy. There the austere Jansenist beliefs, somewhat resembling the Calvinist doctrine of predestination, were preached. Both Pascal and Racine were educated in its school and its teachings bred a stark intransigency.

The long, one-act play takes place in August, 1664, when Louis XIV ordered the archbishop of Paris to compel the Port-Royal nuns to repudiate their creed. The prelate arrives at the convent with a troop of archers. The majority of the nuns, after heated discussion, refuse and are expelled by force, excommunicated and distributed as prisoners among other convents. Montherlant projects the community's crisis to the inner conflict of two of the nuns. Sister Francoise finds in herself combative strength, while the older Sister Angelique, a niece of "le grand Arnauld," a spiritual director of Port-Royal, suffers doubt.

Montherlant's eloquence, elsewhere sometimes of overripe, lush imagery, is here measured to the grave, inflexible confrontation and psychological probing. Nor has he dealt from the bottom of the pack for the card of easy sympathy. He presents the dispute fairly and concisely. The archbishop states the argument with logic until he senses that he is faced with blind disobedience. Then, losing his temper, he insults the abbess and wields his power. But from the defiance of his adversaries arises moving drama, the nuns becoming for the modern spectator champions of freedom.

Jean Meyer's mise-en-scene for the initial production in 1954 guides the stage traffic and there are several outstanding performances: by Fanny Delbrice as the implacable Sister Francoise, Claude Winter as the doubting nun, Annie Ducaux as the convent mother and Jacques Sereys, a splendid, versatile comedian, as the suave archbishop.

* * *

"Huis Clos" by Jean-Paul Sartre, often cited as one of the major contributions to contemporary French drama, may be seen again at the Theatre Daniel Sorano, resurrected by the Compagnie Miramont.

First produced shortly after the liberation of Paris in 1944, it created a sensation and was played in many foreign lands. It was regarded as a double event: the arrival of a new playwright of importance and an example of its author's Existentialist philosophy, then the thing in Parisian literary cafes.

Its scene is a shabby hotel room in Hell to which are confined an executed French collaborationist, a soured lesbian who stole away a man's wife, and a floozie who has committed infanticide. This unsavory trio is doomed to spend eternity together.

There is a vigor and viewpoint to Sartre's manipulaton of the play's dramatic line — like "Port Royal" it is without an intermission, a lengthy single act — and it has often been said that its message may be summed up in its phrase: "Hell is other people." Yet there are other elements in its structure.

Its scene of the hereafter is reminiscent of Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound," with its passengers aboard a gloomy liner as it glides through the fog and the travelers' sudden realization that they are dead. Again the idea of each individual being chained to an unalterable personality is an echo from Molnar's "Liliom."

But when Molnar's carnival-fair hooligan stands judgment before a heavenly court and is sentenced to the lower regions, he with characteristic bluster lights a cigarette from the flames of the awaiting inferno. Such a bold and beautiful theatrical touch is more revealing of the spirit of a man than five thousand words of reasoning from the pen of the professorial Sartre.

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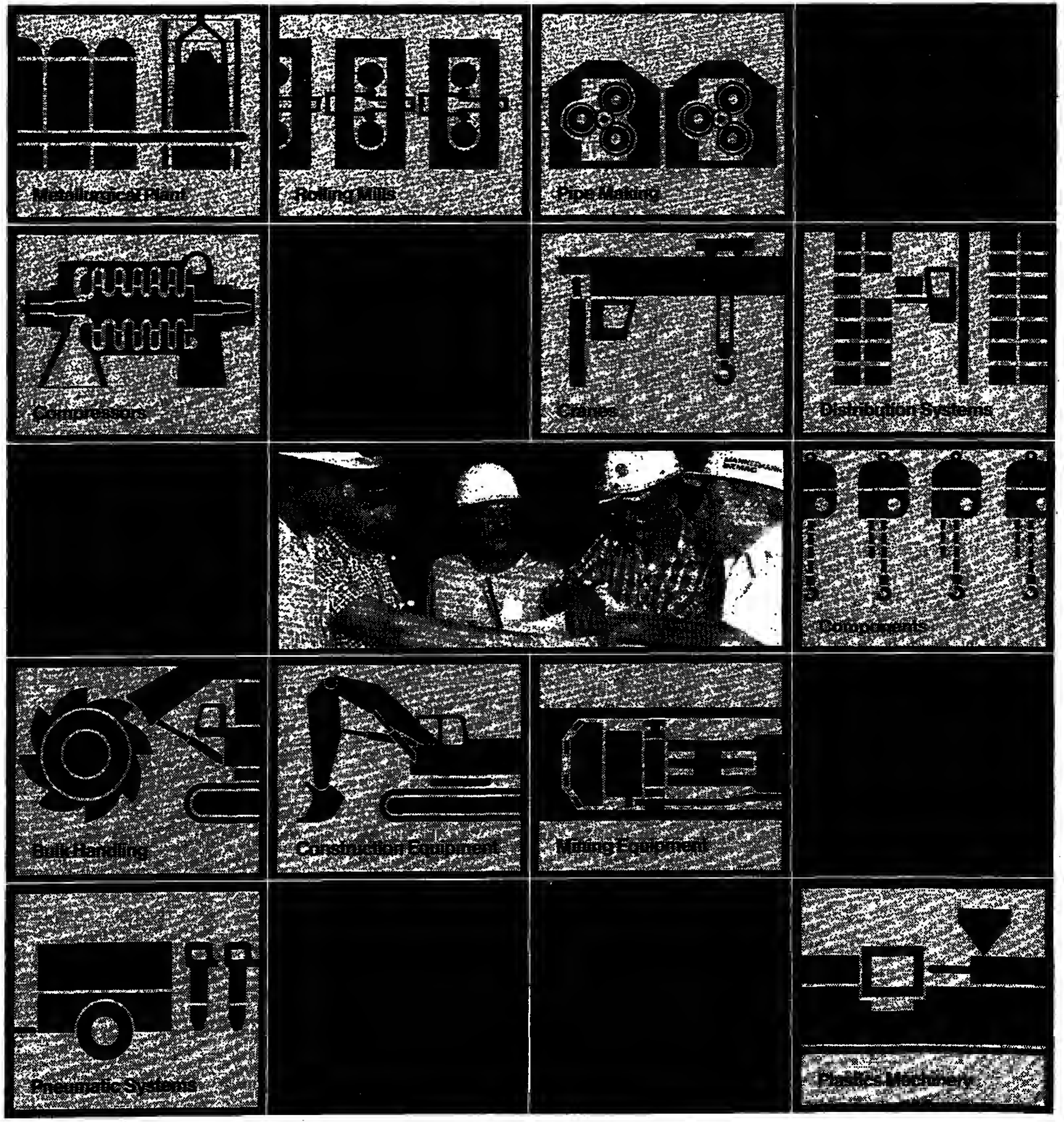


NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
43½	27½	ACF	2.50	7.4	6	61	34⅝	34	34	+ ⅛
18⅝	11½	AMF	1.24	8.3	6	269	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
20	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.8	96	100	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ½
12¼	7⅝	APL	.501		38	46	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
40⅝	24¼	ARA	1.82	6.0	9	158	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ¼
54⅝	24⅝	ASA	3	5.9		1176	52⅝	50¼	51	—1
12⅞	8⅛	ATO	.60	5.3	4	20	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
31¾	17	AVX u	.32	1.2	13	105	27⅝	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅞
46½	32½	AbbtLb	1.20	2.7	14	443	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ¼
34¼	10¼	AcmeC	1.40	5.7	5	38	24⅞	24⅝	24½	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
14½	11	AdaEx	1.49e	11.		48	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	5.0	9	2	4	4	4	+ ½
46⅝	26⅞	AMD n			13	299	37¼	35⅝	36⅞	+1⅞
39½	29½	AetnLf	2.12	5.4	6	1083	39⅝	38⅝	39¼	+ ½
20¼	15	Ahmans	1.20	4.9	5	20	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
2¼	3	Aileen				84	3⅛	3	3⅛	
43½	27½	AirPrd	.80	2.0	10	378	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛	+1
20¼	16⅝	AirbFrt	1.20	7.2	8	27	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
17½	7⅝	Akzona	.80	7.6	6	52	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ½
9¼	5½	AlaP	dpf.87	12.		24	7½	7	7	— ¼
101¼	75½	AlaP	pf 11	12.		z110	91½	91½	91½	+1
89⅝	59⅝	AlaP	pf9.44	12.		z360	76	75	76	+1
15⅝	13	Alasco	1.40	9.9	5	9	10⅝	15	19	
24	21	Alskaln	s.50	2.1	9	549	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
36	23¼	Albany	s 1	3.6	8	55	28⅝	27¼	28½	+ ⅞
10⅝	6⅞	Alberto	.36	3.0	10	27	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	16⅛	Albtsn	s .40	4.0	8	50	25⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	22⅝	Alcan	s 1.40	5.0	5	1475	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
37¼	25	AlcoStd	1.68	5.7	6	19	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ½
9⅝	5½	Alexdr	.40	8.8	9	93	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
34⅝	17½	AlgCp	1.08a	4.3	4	72	25	24	24⅞	+ ⅞
37⅞	17¼	AlgLud	1.40	8.1	4	40	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ½
54⅜	32⅝	AlgLd	pf 3	6.7		24	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
22½	15⅝	AlgLd	pf2.19	11.		55	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
18	12½	AllgPw	1.80	11.	8	163	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅞	AllenGp	1	4.7	6	8	15¼	19	14	
61⅛	33¼	AlldCh	2.20	4.3	7	218	21½	50⅝	51½	+ ⅝
14¼	18⅝	AlldMnl	.86	6.7	6	14	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ¼
27½	18⅝	AlldStr	1.70	7.7	5	715	22½	21⅞	22	+ ½
30⅜	22¾	AllisCh	2	7.9	9	1022	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	+ ½
18⅝	18⅝	AllrAu	.44b	4.9	6	3	13⅝	15	15	+ ⅛
21¾	12	AlphPr	.72	4.6	5	24	15⅞	15⅜	15½	+ ⅞
70⅞	48⅜	Alcoa	3.20	5.3	4	794	60⅝	59⅝	60	+ ¼

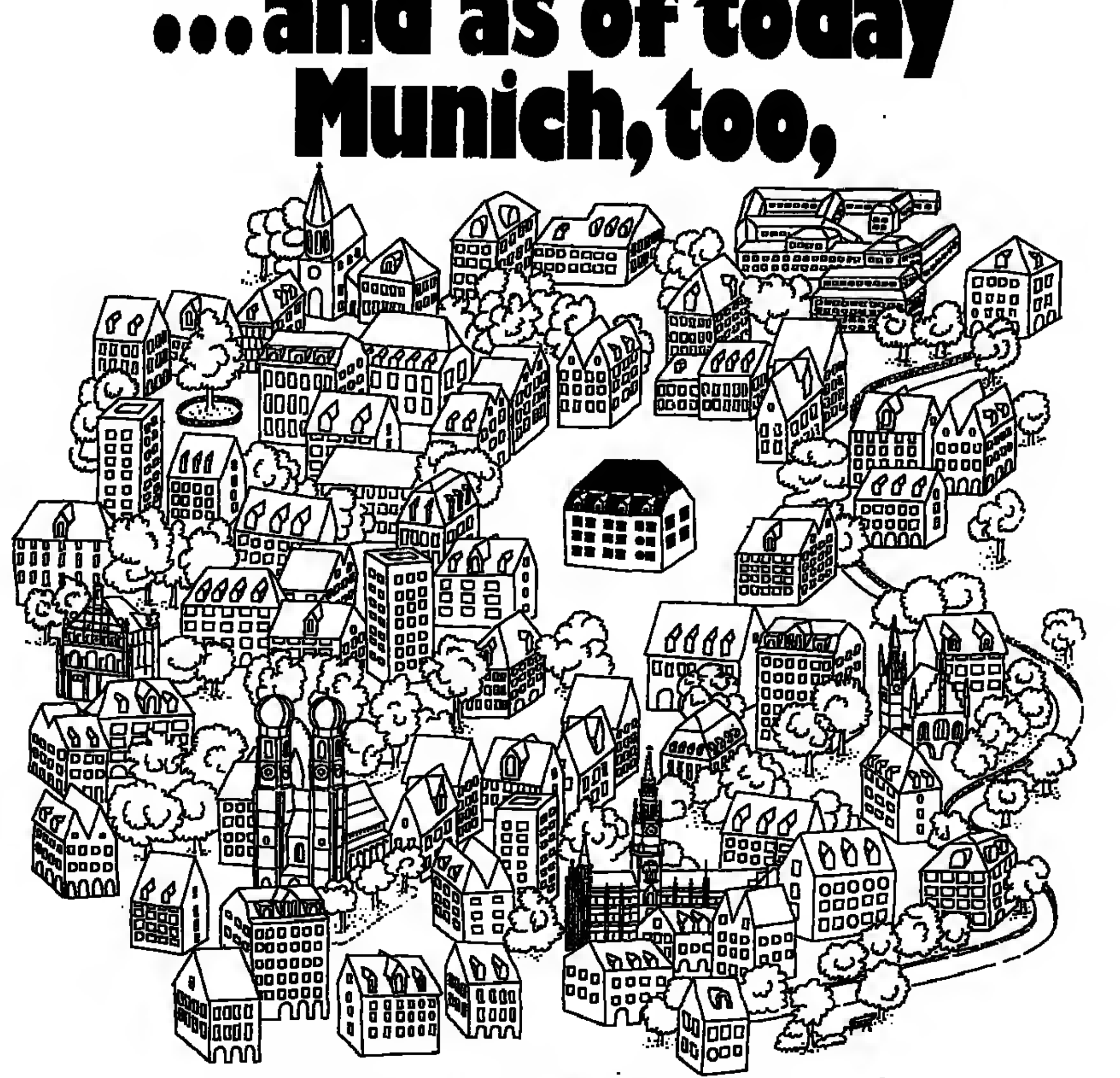
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
106	63¼	AllRich	3.40	3.5	9	1239	97¼	95⅝	97¼	+2⅞
50½	43	AllRich	wt			73	49½	47⅝	48½	+ ⅞
44	34	AllRc	pf3.75	9.6		z60	39	39	39	
126⅛	75¾	AllRc	pf2.80	2.4		5	115½	114½	115½	+2
24½	10⅛	AtlasCP				33	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
33⅝	18½	Augat	.40	1.9	13	147	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	
41	31⅝	AutoDta	.76	2.0	15	370	38⅝	38⅝	38½	+ ¼
29⅞	18⅝	AvcoCp	1.20	5.6	3	302	21½	20½	21¼	— ½
59	38⅝	Avco	pf 3.20	7.4		1	43½	42½	43½	
74	49½	Avco	pf 4.20	7.6		7	55	55	55	
23½	15⅝	Avery	.72	4.0	7	257	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
32⅝	10	Avnet	1	3.7	6	777	28	27⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
53¼	31½	Avon	3	2.1	9	910	37¼	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
21	17¾	Aydin u			15	179	20⅞	20	20⅝	+ ¾
		— B—B—B —								
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg				5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅞	7⅝	Bache	.50a	4.3	4	564	12	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
34¼	27⅛	BkrInt u	.40	1.5	19	1268	33½	31⅝	33⅛	+1⅝
24⅝	12⅝	Baldor u	.24	1.4	13	61	18⅛	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
40½	23⅝	BaldwU	1.40	3.8	6	42	36⅝	35⅝	36⅜	+1¼
68	35⅝	BldU	pf 2.06	3.8		9	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛	+1¼
20⅛	19	BallCp	1.40	8.8	5	24	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ½
48⅜	19	BallyMf	.10	.4	16	649	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞	
25¼	15⅝	BaltGE	2.44	11.	8	105	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
49	34¼	Balt	pfB4.50	11.		z50	42½	42½	42½	—1½
43	19¼	BanCal	1.12	4.1	6	27	27¾	27⅛	27½	
19⅞	14⅛	Bandag	.70	4.8	8	188	17½	14⅞	17½	+ ⅞
31¼	15⅝	BangPnt	1	4.5	3	44	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+ ½
44¼	23	BanP	pf 3	6.4		1	31¾	31½	31¼	
43¾	26⅝	BkNY	2.72	7.8	5	36	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	BkofVa	1.16	8.7	5	27	13⅜	12¾	13⅝	
30⅞	20¼	BnkAm	1.44	5.4	6	1183	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	
21¼	35⅝	BankTr	3.30	6.6	9	158	50¼	48⅝	50	+1½
28	18⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	9.3		50	20⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
49	31	BkTr	pf4.22	9.6		9	44½	44	44	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Banner	.14	1.2	31	35	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
58¾	33½	BarberO	1.60	3.5	19	16	56¼	54	56¼	
17¼	10⅝	BardCR	.36	2.2	11	203	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	14⅞	BarnGp	.80	4.9	5	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
26¾	16¾	BarnBk	n1.20	5.0	6	22	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ½
27¾	15⅛	BarryWr	.52	2.0	11	72	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅞
46½	23½	Bausch	s1.28	2.8	13	366	46	43⅝	45	+1⅛
49⅝	35⅝	BaxtTrv	.64	1.4	14	496	46¼	46	46¼	+1¼
10⅝	3⅝	BayFncl				31	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
27⅝	19¼	BayStG	2.20	9.3	6	u10	23⅝	23½	23⅝	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18	12⅝	CanalR	.44	8.8	22	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
29¼	18¼	Cannon	1.20b	8.1	5	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
54⅝	39⅝	CapCits	.20	.4	10	283	52¼	51¼	51⅞	— ½
20⅛	16	CapHold	1.08	6.2	6	14	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Caring	g.20		14	486	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
33	10¼	Carlisle	.90	2.0	7	32	32½	31⅞	32¼	
29½	31	Carnat	1.66	8.9	7	447	25⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	CaroFrg	.44	5.7	4	36	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
22	14⅝	CarPw	2.24	10.	7	325	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
27⅛	18⅝	CarP	pf2.67	11.		6	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
36	24⅝	CarTec	1.90	6.1	6	21	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅞
13⅛	10⅝	CarrGn	.79e	6.1		3	13	13	13	
31⅛	12¾	CarsPlr	1.20	8.4	4	34	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
20⅝	14⅝	CartHw	1.15	6.6	7	110	17¾	17½	17½	+ ¼
8⅝	6	CartWal	.40	5.0	8	39	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¼	CascNG	.92	9.4	9	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
19	18⅛	CastlCk	.80b	5.3	15	374	15	14¼	15	+ ⅛
59½	43½	CatrpT	2.40	4.5	9	1468	53½	50¾	52¼	+1⅝
17⅝	11¼	CecoCp	.75	5.4	3	30	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ¼
50	39⅜	Celanse	3.60	7.5	5	48	48¼	47⅝	48	+ ¼
48½	36⅝	Celan	pf4.80	11.		1	42	42	42	
9⅝	4⅛	Cenco			6	175	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
48	20	Centex	.20	.7	13	76	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅜
16⅛	11¼	CenSoW	1.50	11.	7	1817	14⅜	16¼	14¼	— ½
20¼	15	CenHud	2.16	11.	6	21	19½	19¼	19⅜	
17¼	12½	CenIlLt	1.70	11.	7	31	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
45	30	CnIlLt	pf4.50	12.		z50	38½	38½	38½	
27	16⅝	CnIlLt	pf2.62	11.		z1300	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¾
14½	10	CenIlPS	1.40	11.	8	69	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
32⅜	23¼	CenLaE	5		11	294	u33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅛
15	10⅞	CeMPw	1.64	11.	7	33	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	— ½
31⅜	8⅝	CenSoya	.84	6.7	10	202	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ½
28⅝	21¼	CenTel	3	8.0	8	36	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
54⅝	19½	CentrDat	1	2.6	10	644	39¼	37⅝	38⅞	+1⅞
9¼	6⅝	CntryTel	.64	7.2	6	95	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	
19⅝	11⅛	Crt-teed	.90	6.0	12	110	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅜
29⅞	11⅞	CessAir	.40	2.4	8	1754	16¾	16	16⅞	— ½
28⅜	19⅛	Chmpin	1.40	5.8	6	375	25⅝	23	25¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	19¼	Chml	pf1.20	4.8		15	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¾
12⅞	7⅝	ChamSp	.80	9.8	6	230	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
50	17	ChartCo	1	4.8	1	1079	25½	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
45¾	11¼	ChartCo	wt			198	18	17½	17⅝	+ ½
25½	11¼	ChartCo	pf			94	17⅜	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅞
11½	6⅞	ChasFd	.79e	7.5		28	11½	10⅝	10⅝	
47	33¼	ChasM	2.60	5.1	5	785	48	45¼	48	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
78⅝	57	CnPw	pf7.68	12.		z1080	62	62	62	—1
31⅞	28⅞	CnPw	pf3.85	13.		56	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	CnPw	pr2.50	12.		38	20½	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅞
21¾	14¼	CnPw	pr2.23	12.		28	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
24	15⅝	CnPw	pf2.43	12.		8	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
17½	6⅝	ContlAir	.10t			415	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
8⅞	5	ContlCop			4	113	6⅛	5⅝	6½	
28⅝	21½	CntlCorp	2.20	8.3	9	121	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
62½	58½	ClIC	pfA2.50	4.5		2	56	56	56	+ ⅛
32⅜	25⅛	CntlGrp	2.40	7.8	5	1126	31⅛	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
24½	14⅝	CntlGp	pf 2	10.		24	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ¼
49	32½	CntlGp	pf4.50	11.		29	42	41⅜	41⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	21½	ContIll	1.60	5.3	6	1099	30½	29⅝	30½	+ ⅞
17½	12⅝	ContTel	1.36	8.8	7	774	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
62½	38⅝	CtlData	.40	1.1	8	473	55½	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅞
48	33¼	CnDt	pf 4.50	11.		n100	41	41	41	+ ⅛
10⅝	4½	CookUn	.15e	2.7	6	113	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
38⅜	29½	Coopr	u 1.08	2.8	10	251	u38⅜	37¾	38⅜	+ ⅝
42½	32	Coopl	pf2.90	6.8		76	u42⅝	42¼	42½	+ ⅝
24¼	12⅝	CoopLab	.40	2.9	10	93	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
17	9⅝	CoopTR	.80	8.8	4	15	10	9⅝	10	
25¼	18¼	Copelnd	.92	4.1	11	0	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
21	15	Copewd	1.48	8.1	5	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Cordura	.44	7.8	23	78	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
15⅜	13	Coreln	u .48	2.2	8	97	15	14¾	15	
62	45½	CornG	2.13	2.9	9	38	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ½
30⅝	28	CorrBlk	1.72	7.2	9	73	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Cowles	1	4.0	16	36	24⅞	24	24¼	+ ¼
79⅝	68	CoxBdct	.92	1.2	12	38	76	75	76	+1½
44½	28⅝	Crane	1.60b	2.1	5	932	31⅝	31½	31½	— ¼
11⅛	6⅝	CreditF	.50	8.8	6	18	5⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
35⅝	25	CrockN	2.20	7.2	5	105	31⅛	30¾	30¾	
27¼	19	CrckN	pf2.18	8.9		64	24¾	24½	24½	+ ½
24⅝	14	CrmpK	1.20	5.4	7	18	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	CrouHi	s.92	3.9	10	33	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	22⅞	CrwnCk			6	40	27¾	27⅛	27⅜	+ ½
54⅝	33½	CrwZel	2.30	2.1	9	1642	45½	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅞
55¼	43⅝	CrZel	pf4.63	8.2		112	u56⅝	56⅝	56½	+1¼
25⅝	25¼	CrumP	u		9	49	25⅛	28¼	26⅝	+ ¼
12½	6	Culbro				17	8½	8	8	
37½	27¼	CumEn	1.80	5.8	7	11	31	30⅝	30⅞	— ¼
12⅝	8⅝	CunnDrg	.40	4.4	7	10	9	9	9	
11½	7⅝	Currlnc	1.10	11.		34	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
31	14¼	CurtW	1	4.4	5	71	22⅝	21¾	21¾	— ½
38½	22⅛	CurtW A	2	4.5		2	51	30½	21	
29⅝	18¾	Cyclops	.88	4.4	15	39	20	19½	20	+ ¼
		— D—D—D —								
11⅝	4½	DPF			4	64	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
7⅝	3⅝	Damon	.20	2.9	24	171	7½	6⅞	5⅞	— ½
28	12	DanRiv	1.12	7.4	4	73	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅞
30⅛	17½	DanaCp	1.60	7.5	6	90	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	16⅝	Daniel	.30b	1.0	13	65	31⅛	30⅛	30⅝	
49⅝	35⅝	Dartlnd	2	4.6	6	1532	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
47¼	35⅝	Dart	pf 2	4.5		12	44	43⅜	43⅞	— ¼
74½	46	DataGen			13	1091	46½	45½	45⅞	— ⅞
47⅝	16⅝	DataTer	.30	1.3	15	316	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	44⅛	Datapnl	s		15	286	54⅝	53	53½	+ ⅜
10½	9⅝	Dayco	.56b	5.5	2	19	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
49¼	36½	DaytHd	1.88	4.0	7	16	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	— ¼
77⅛	12½	DaytPL	1.74	13.	8	106	14⅝	16⅝	14⅝	— ½
41½	28½	Deere	1.90	4.7	7	581	33⅛	32½	33¼	+1
14⅝	10⅝	DelmP	1.48	11.	7	109	14½	14	14	
47⅞	21¼	DeltaA	1.20	3.1	8	107	39⅝	38½	39⅛	+ ⅞
10	6½	Deltec				7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17	8	Deltona				121	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
41	35½	DeluxC	n1.44	3.6	11	277	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	DenMfg	1.16	4.6	7	31	17⅝	17⅝	17½	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
34⅝	27½	GaPac	pf2.24	6.9		4	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
24⅝	16⅝	GaPw	pf2.52	12.		15	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
26⅝	19¾	GaPw	pf2.75	11.		54	24½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
70¼	33¼	Gearc	.92	1.4	14	270	66	64	65⅛	+1
30⅝	17⅝	GerbPd	1.74	7.3	7	380	24½	23⅞	24	+ ½
97⅞	45⅝	Getty	1.65e	2.0	9	277	81⅝	80¼	81⅝	+1½
18½	12½	Getty	pf1.20	7.2		2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
11⅞	4⅝	GlantPC			42	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
16⅝	6¼	GlbrFn	.60	5.8	7	111	11	15⅝	10⅝	— ½
29⅞	18¼	GldLew	u 1	3.6	6	199	28	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
19½	12	GiffHill	.92	5.8	5	19	15	16	15	
28	17⅝	Gillette	1.72	6.9	5	1029	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	6¼	Glnsslnc	.44	5.3		14	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
36⅝	15¼	GleasW	.60	4.5	6	0	10⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ½
30⅝	26½	GlobM	s .20	.6	12	601	u31½	30⅝	31⅛	+1½
18⅝	11½	GldWFn	.54	3.0	6	300	18⅛	17½	18	+ ½
24	15⅝	Gdrich	1.56	7.9	4	550	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Gdrich	pf.97	10.		z100	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
16¼	10⅝	Goodyr	1.30	9.7	7	948	13⅝	10	13⅜	+ ⅛
39	17	GordJw	.72	3.0	4	22	24¼	23½	24½	+ ⅞
29¼	19¼	Gould	1.72	7.1	5	1988	25	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
44½	27⅝	Grace	2.05	5.4	7	218	38	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅛
40⅝	25	Grainer	1	3.4	9	1445	29⅝	20⅝	29⅝	+ ½
14⅛	9⅝	Granltvl	1	5.8	3	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13½	9	GrayDr	.40	8.0	4	87	10½	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
18⅝	4⅛	GtAtPc				193	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ¼
32¼	17½	GtLkInt	.68a	3.3	5	88	20⅜	19⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
32	21½	GNIrn	3.75e	14.	9	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
40⅝	27¼	GtNoNk	1.40	4.7	6	54	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
27¾	14	GtWFin	.88	4.2	6	1131	21⅜	20⅝	21	+ ½
18⅝	11⅞	Greyh	1.20	7.4	6	1155	16⅝	16	16½	+ ½
6⅛	⅝	Greyhnd	wt			67	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
16½	8⅛	GrowG	.44b	3.8	7	162	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
7	3⅞	GthRty				19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32½	16⅛	Grumm	1.20	5.1	10	178	23⅝	22¼	23⅝	+1½
25⅝	18¼	Grum	pf2.80	12.		57	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ½
16⅝	10	Guardln	s.40	2.9	6	19	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	13⅛	GlfWst	s.75	4.8	6	1260	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
72½	61¼	GlfW	pf5.75	9.2		1	62½	62½	62½	— ½
46⅝	30⅝	GlfW	pf 2.50	6.0		1	42	42	42	+ ¼
54½	26⅝	GulfOil	2.20	5.2	6	2951	43¼	41⅞	42⅝	+1⅝
37⅝	13¼	GulfRes	.80	2.1	9	635	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	+1⅛
47½	18⅝	GulfR	pf1.30	4.5		1	29	29	29	+1½
43⅛	19	GulfR	pf7.40	5.9		9	27½	27	27	+ ¼
13⅝	9	GlfStUt	1.36	11.	7	438	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ½
27¼	13½	GulfUld	1.12	5.4	0	x272	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
17⅝	10½	Gulton	.40	4.4	7	51	13½	13	13½	+ ½
		— H—H—H —								
10⅝	3½	HMW			3	28	6½	5⅝	6	
25½	16½	HackW	u 2	10.	6	22	20⅝	20	20	+ ⅛
5⅝	6⅝	Haloca			12	35	5⅝	5	5⅝	
29⅝	20½	HallFB	1.44	5.6	9	54	25⅝	25⅝	20⅝	— ¼
113	65	Hallbt	2	1.7	17	1242	s116⅝	111⅛	116⅝	+5¼
28½	18	HamrP	1.58	6.0	9	50	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	HanJS	1.54e	11.		48	14½	14½	14¼	— ¼
17⅝	13⅝	HanJI	1.84a	10.		16	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
14	7⅝	Hndlmn	1	8.8	6	24	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
59¼	28	HandyN	.70	1.5	14	155	47	46⅝	45⅞	+1½
44⅝	28⅝	Hanna	2	4.5	5	97	21½	29⅝	31⅝	+1½
39	26	HarBrJ	1.50	5.2	6	14	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅞
16¼	10⅛	Hardees	.32	2.1	5	46	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
25	11½	Harnlshf	.40	2.6	17	76	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅜
34⅝	22½	HarrBk	2	7.9	6	40	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
39½	25⅝	Harris	.72	2.0	14	342	36⅝	34¼	36⅝	
36⅝	28⅝	Harsco	2	5.9	6	68	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+1½
13½	9⅝	HartSM	1	8.2	5	43	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
28⅝	19⅝	HarteHk	.68	2.9	11	17	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+ ½
11⅞	6	HartfZd	.40	5.8	4	42	7⅛	7½	7⅞	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 10)



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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 9 Thursday, June 26, 1980 **

BUSINESS/FINANCE

USINESS NEWS BRIEFS

ilips, Sony, CBS Join Forces on Disc

INDHOVEN, The Netherlands, June 25 (Reuters) — Further improvents in developing an optical-digital compact disc audio system has reed from cooperation between Philips and Sony, the Dutch electrical up said today.

he system uses a laser beam to pick up sounds from a record 12 centims in diameter, much smaller than current long-playing records. The rovements are particularly in the area of modulation and error correc-, Philips said. The system allows 60 minutes of high-density recording one side of the disc and the non-contact pickup system should lead to a ger life for both discs and players, it added.

hilips said CBS will cooperate closely on future system development CBS/Sony, CBS and the Polygram group, jointly owned by Philips Siemens, will release their repertoires in compact disc form. A Philips cesman said the audio system is expected to come on the market md 1983.

A Forms Joint Record Venture in U.K.

ONDON, June 25 (AP-DJ) — A joint venture to create, manufacture, ribute and promote records and tapes in Britain is being formed by A Records U.K. Ltd. and Precision Records and Tapes, a subsidiary of ociated Communications, the two partners said today.

he new firm will be known as RCA Records-PRT and will be 51-ent owned by RCA and 49-percent by Associated Communications. firm will handle all phases of the business from developing new talent s own music publishing department, the statement said.

ccociated Communications will contribute its feature film and video logue, which will become the basis for the new firm's entry into the ecorded video cassette business.

ilever Successful With Palm Tree Clones

AYANG LAYANG, Malaysia, June 25 (AP-DJ) — Cloning has been ied for the first time to a major agricultural crop, the Unilever group here. Researchers at a Unilever laboratory here and in Britain have sed a way of growing a practically unlimited number of palm trees 1 a single bit of tissue from a parent plant.

ecause the offspring are genetically identical to the parent, the cloning nique is more certain of producing strong, high-yielding plants than conventional process of growing them from seeds. A Unilever scientist nates that by picking trees with the most desirable characteristics, such gh productivity and short trunks for easy harvesting, yields of palm oil be increased 20 to 30 percent an acre.

nilever has some 2,200 cloned palm trees growing on its plantation at ang. These trees have been used for testing the cloning technique. tfied with the results, the company is planning to do its first commerplanting next year.

S. Firms Lift Some Aluminum Prices

W YORK, June 25 (AP-DJ) — Major U.S. aluminum producers anced price increases, but confined them mostly to the beverage-can et, where demand remains strong. For some other products, manufacs rescinded discounts in effect due to pressure from the Council on e and Price Stability regarding administration guidelines for price ines.

any buyers think producers will raise some prices only to discount higher prices. "That way, at least they will have a record of higher s if the mandatory price control ever becomes a reality," said one r buyer.

me analysts also think market conditions will not be strong enough in ext few months for producers to take advantage of the price increases ed under existing guidelines.

akthrough Is Claimed in Freezing Food

W YORK, June 25 (UPI) — Claiming the most significant breakgh since Clarence Birdseye pioneered frozen foods 50 years ago, Rich ncts yesterday introduced a process that freezes but does not harden or beverages.

e new Freeze-Flo process, Rich said, eliminates thawing and bacterial th and cuts food waste. It requires no additives, and foods frozen with rocess can be stored at temperatures higher than previously possible.

e Buffalo, N.Y., company unveiled the freezing technique at a news rence at which it also announced the first food processor licensed to reeze Flo would be General Foods, maker of the Birds Eye product. The process works by isolating and controlling the water content to it tightly to a product's natural substances such as protein, sugar, salt saturated vegetable oils. This prevents the product from solidifying.

S. Steel Would Consider alt to Anti-Dumping Suit

W YORK, June 25 (NYT) — i Roderick, chairman of U.S. said yesterday that his corpot would report a profit for the it quarter and would consider rawing its anti-dumping coms if the Carter administration up with an effective system of ting the domestic steel indusainst imports.

Roderick suggested in an inw that adequate protection be provided by a "governto-government type of settleon voluntary import rets or by a strengthened trigger system as long as it provided same degree of relief as the umping suits."

ler the U.S. trigger price sysow suspended, steel could not orted below certain price levhout risking an investigation Commerce Department of r the steel was being dumped d here for less than in the y where it was produced.

U.S. Steel, the chairman added, is willing to "review with a very open mind" a system of voluntary restraints that might be worked out by the administration with the governments of European steel producing countries.

Mr. Roderick thus expressed a flexible attitude toward President Carter's assurance at the Venice summit conference this week that he would give urgent consideration to persuading the largest U.S. steel company to call off its anti-dumping complaints.

U.S. Steel filed the complaints on March 21 against 16 producers in seven European nations. This action led the administration to suspend the trigger price system.

Mr. Roderick's attitude approached the stand taken by most other U.S. steel producers at last month's meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Mr. Roderick said yesterday that the U.S. industry needed protection against dumping because of a steep decline in orders.

nce Relaxes change Rules

IS, June 24 (AP-DJ) — announced today a number sures relaxing exchange conr firms and individuals. The es, which had been expected, ed at improving the competof French companies and will strictions on small transfers viduals for a number of speurposes.

enting the measures at a Cabinet meeting, Economics r Rene Monory said that bef the instability of the interl financial environment it t been considered opportune ove exchange controls on erm capital movements.

eforth, exporters will be open and operate bank acabroad and foreign clients able to settle accounts with companies by any means of it. Until now, such payments stricted to bank transfer.

rters will now be able to hemselves for currency deon by buying currencies forver an unlimited period of ompared with a limit of 12 imposed previously.

partial relaxation of excontrols was made possible excellent performance of the n the foreign exchange mar- government said.

Committee Proposes U.K. Financial Reforms

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, June 25 — Reforms aimed at channeling more personal savings into vitally needed investment in industry and measures to tighten control over Britain's financial affairs were proposed today by the Wilson Committee, set up in 1977 to review the workings of the country's financial institutions.

The committee, headed by former Prime Minister Harold Wilson and set up under his successor James Callaghan, presented its 616-page report about the City and its workings to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today.

The 18-member committee rejected calls to nationalize major banks or insurance companies, saying that the costs and potential disruption of such a move made this impractical. But the committee failed to reach a decision about whether banks currently were overly cautious in their lending policies.

On the major issue of how to channel more finance into industry, the committee split down the middle, with nine members opposing the idea of a new body to stimulate industrial investment. Four others supported establishing a public sector bank, but the remaining five, including Mr. Wilson, Len Murray, General Secretary of the Trade Unions Congress, and union leader Clive Jenkins backed a TUC proposal to establish a £2 billion annual investment fund, half financed by North Sea oil revenues and half by City institutions.

In an addendum to the report, six of the committee members rejected the pursuit of published monetary targets and suggested that the monetary authorities instead "continue to set monetary targets for themselves as an internal discipline" while notifying the public later of what these targets were.

The report finds that:

- Real investment in Britain has not been constrained by shortages of funds. Rather, the price of finance in relation to expected profitability is the major financial constraint on real investment.
- New issues of long-term industrial bonds are drying up. It recommends the "establishment of a medium-term rediscount facility" and the encouragement of index-linked bonds.
- "The growing importance of the financial institutions, especially the pension funds and insurance companies, in the capital market" raises questions about the "continued viability of the present dealing system on the stock exchange."
- A loan guarantee scheme to help finance small firms ought to be established.
- Building societies, which lend money for house buying, ought to compete more. These institutions, now among the wealthiest, effectively operate an interest rate-fixing cartel and the committee said this should be dismantled to promote efficiency and remove distortions to competition.
- Outside members ought to be appointed to the governing body of the stock exchange and the council for the securities industry, but rejects establishing an agency such as the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or strengthening of the City Takeover Panel.
- "An open and publicly accountable body" ought to be established to review the regulation of the financial system and make recommendations for changes, but the report said that the traditional system of self-regulation in the financial community was generally satisfactory.

Eight-Nation Consortium Due to Begin Operations This Week

New Coffee Group Play of World Markets Stirs Interest

BOGOTA, June 25 (AP-DJ) — Eight coffee-producing nations, including Brazil and Colombia, the two largest, have formed a consortium known as the Bogota Group to play international coffee markets. The producers, equipped with hundreds of millions of dollars, even buy back their own beans to prop up prices, by as much as 30 percent in some estimates.

Manuel Aguilera Gomez, the group's president and head of the government-run Mexican Coffee Institute in Mexico City, points out that coffee prices are as important an economic indicator to the producing nations as the price of the dollar is to the United States.

U.S. Concern

After decades of trying to organize effectively, last month the Bogota Group formed a coffee-trading corporation called Pan Cafe with an initial capital of $500 million. It has been rumored that Pan Cafe will apply for membership on the New York Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange.

The BG, operating in the $14 billion coffee market, has aroused the concern of U.S. government officials and the emulation of producers of other commodities. Cocoa producers, including Brazil and the Ivory Coast, are weighing a price-support effort using $220 million of the International Cocoa Organization.

The producers' power can be considerable. In New York yesterday, the price of coffee for July delivery jumped nearly 10 cents to almost $1.75 a pound. A major reason: Buying by producers, who had been largely absent from the futures market during a 30-cent price slide earlier this month. Analysts said traders were skittish because Pan Cafe was due to begin its operations this week.

The BG was formed in the summer of 1978 when raw-coffee prices dropped sharply from the 1977 record of $3.35 a pound reached after a killer frost halved Brazil's 1975 coffee crop.

Prices were still twice the pre-frost levels and producer and consumer countries were negotiating an international coffee agreement to moderate the wide price and supply swings. A deadlock ensued, which the major producers broke by a unilateral agreement drawn up in Bogota.

Key actions of the BG were elimination of underpricing competition and cooperative taking of long positions, or commitments to receive, on the New York Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange and on the London futures market.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission is involved in jurisdictional complications in trying to investigate BG operations. These are kept secret but, according to Mr. Aguilera, the BG has not established a target price. Still, "when the price goes down, we have to act," he said.

The BG is welcomed by professional speculators and by coffee merchants, since the trading volume on the coffee and sugar exchange has increased to a daily 10,000 contracts from fewer than 1,000 in late 1978.

Currently an estimated 35 percent of long positions in New York and London are held by producers. The BG is the "biggest single factor in the coffee market," said one trader.

The strength of producer holdings has almost eliminated impacts of supply and demand on coffee prices. It is now "nearly impossible to use the market to hedge," said one roaster.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

General Public Utilities

Year	1980	1979
Revenue......	1,610.	1,380.
Profits........	56.29	132.03
Per share.....	0.92	2.17

General Tire & Rubber

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue......	529.9	604.7
Profits........	6.89	32.8
Per Share.....	0.29	1.39
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue......	1,040.	1,120.
Profits........	4.37 loss	45.3
Per Share.....	0.19 loss	1.91

H.J. Heinz

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue......	854.2	748.2
Profits........	39.34	46.43
Per share.....	1.72	2.04
Year	1980	1979
Revenue......	2,920.	2,470.
Profits........	142.89	110.43
Per share.....	6.24	4.80

Belgium Sinks Discount

BRUSSELS, June 25 (AP-DJ) — The Belgian central bank today lowered the discount rate 1 percentage point to 13 percent and eliminated the "B ceiling" rate of 14.5 percent, thus unifying the previous two-tier ceiling at which banks can discount bills. It also reduced the Lombard rate 1.5 points to 13 percent and the special Lombard rate 1.5 points to 14 percent.

Prices on Big Board Rally In Surge Led by Oil Group

NEW YORK, June 25 (Reuters) — The oil group led a broad price rally on The New York Stock Exchange as strong institutional participation produced the heaviest trading in two weeks.

Analysts said the recent drop in interest rates continues to make stocks attractive to institutional investors faced with an influx of cash from expiring short-term debt securities.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 10.24 points to its best level in four months, finishing at 887.54; advances led declines 2 to 1 as turnover swelled to 47 million shares.

Analysts said the oil and oilfield service stocks benefited from several announcements about oil and gas discoveries yesterday and today.

They also said end-of-quarter portfolio adjustments by institutions swelled demand for blue-chip and glamor issues.

Money managers, repeatedly disappointed that the market has not pulled back and provided the buying opportunity they hoped for, were afraid of missing a strong upturn, analysts said.

"Everybody's been waiting for a [stock market] correction that doesn't happen and they come piling in," said one analyst.

Active Mobil, which reported on its Hibernia oil field off Newfoundland yesterday, rose 1½ to 74⅞ and Standard Oil of california, a partner, gained 1¼ to 80¼.

British Petroleum announced a new British North Sea oil find and gained 1⅜ to 36¼. Ranger Oil, a partner, jumped 4⅞ to 33⅛ as the American Exchange volume leader.

Texas International found oil in Texas and rose 1⅜ to 28¼ while Basic Earth Science System found oil and gas in Colorado and gained 1⅜ to 9¼ bid, over-the-counter.

Sedco jumped 4⅛ to 89 and Phillips Petroleum 1½ to 48½. Sedco linked the gain to a Phillips find off Africa.

Frank Morris, president of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, said he now believes the Fed's March 14 credit restraint program was no longer needed and is having little effect on consumer spending. "If it were not for the psychological aspect of it we would chuck it overnight," he told a gathering of Northeast state treasurers.

However, he predicted the Fed would phase out the program gradually. He said that spending is being restrained not by the program but because consumers are carrying a large debt load and because they are afraid of losing their jobs in the current recession.

Analysts said institutions were under pressure to reduce their large cash positions before the second quarter ends next Monday and they have been buying stocks. Declining interest rates also have lured the big investors into securities from such things as six-month certificates of deposit that used to pay up to 16 percent interest. Now those rates have declined to 6-to-8 percent and stocks have become more attractive.

Brokers said there was considerable speculative trading in energy and related stocks.

Montgomery Ward said its parent, Mobil Corp., will extend a $200-million, three-year interest-free subordinated loan to Ward on July 1.

Kuwait Buys 10% of VW's Brazil Unit

By John Tagliabue

BONN, June 25 (NYT) — Volkswagen confirmed today that Kuwait has acquired a 10-percent share in Volkswagen do Brasil for $115 million from Monteiro Aranha, the Brazilian investment company that is VW's partner in the Brazilian affiliate of the German automaker.

This is the second time in several weeks that Kuwait has placed oil surplus funds in German-owned concerns, following the acquisition in May of 10 percent of Metallgesellschaft, a Frankfurt-based metals and engineering concern, for an estimated $63.3 million.

A VW spokesman in Wolfsburg said Monteiro Aranha informed both VW and VW do Brasil of its intention to sell, and the transaction took place with VW's assent.

Monteiro Aranha previously controlled 20 percent of VW do Brasil, and the German parent the remaining 80 percent. VW's share is not affected by the transaction, the spokesman said.

The Brazilian government is understood to have been pressuring VW recently to broaden the ownership base of the Brazilian affiliate, and the sale to Kuwait may be a consequence of that pressure.

Volkswagen do Brasil, set up in 1953, is VW's second largest overseas affiliate, after Volkswagen of America. The company had sales in 1979 of $1.8 billion, a drop of over 5 percent compared with the year earlier, but much of that decrease was the result of currency exchange shifts, Volkswagen said. Production increased in 1979 by 1.4 percent to 525,703 units, and volume sales increased 1.1 percent to 522,177 units.

Rolls-Royce And Vickers Plan Merger

Auto, Arms Makers Pool Technical Skill

LONDON, June 25 (UPI) — The boards of Rolls-Royce Motors and Vickers have agreed to merge their companies into a broadly based specialist engineering business, the companies said in a joint statement today.

The merger will create a group with the size, reputation, spread of businesses and management skills to succeed in the increasingly competitive and difficult international business environment, the statement said. The merged company is to be called Rolls-Royce Vickers Ltd.

For Vickers, an armaments maker, the merger represents a definitive step in its planned development into a broadly based specialist engineering business, the statement said.

For Rolls, the merger would give "a wider spread of products and provide a broad platform from which development of Rolls-Royce Motors' existing products may take place." Rolls-Royce Motors manufactures the luxury automobile.

The first indication some move was afoot came in the morning when the two companies suspended share trading on the stock markets.

Market sources said Rolls was finding the going tough as world recession begins to bite. The company's profit was halved last year to £7.1 million. David Plastow, Rolls-Royce managing director also sits on the Vickers board.

Demand for Rolls-Royce cars is falling fast. Secondhand prices, which handsomely outperformed inflation in the last decade, have slumped and waiting lists have shrunk dramatically for the first time in many years.

Vickers is regarded as the biggest single customer for Rolls-Royce's diesel engines, which go into Chieftain tanks and other military vehicles.

The terms of the merger are £1 of fully paid ordinary share of Vickers for every two shares of Rolls-Royce Motors. The companies said that full implementation of the merger would involve the issue of 29.499 million pounds of ordinary stock of Vickers, giving shareholders of Rolls-Royce Motors about 40 percent of the enlarged ordinary share capital.

Rolls-Royce Motors was floated as a public company seven years ago by the receiver of the old Rolls-Royce Ltd., which crashed as a result of the cost of developing the RB-211 jet engine. The new Rolls-Royce Ltd. is owned by the state and has no connection with the automaker.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 25, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.938	4.524	109.42 *	47.225 *	0.2314	—	6.85 *	118.42 *	35.37 *
Brussels (a)	28.265	66.045	16.0035	6.8943	3.361 *	14.6035	—	17.293	5.0455
Frankfurt	1.768	4.128	—	43.08 *	2.111 x	91.24 *	6.252 *	108.04 *	32.25 *
London (b)	2.3354	—	4.1265	9.5830	1,954.00	4.5265	65.995	3.8215	12.795
Milan	837.20	1,953.70	473.47	204.04	—	432.05	29.588	511.47	152.81
New York	—	2.3349	0.5656	0.2436	0.1195 *	0.5162	0.0354	0.6097	N.Q.
Paris	4.104	9.58	232.03 *	—	4.9805 x	211.81 *	14.505 *	250.60 *	74.89 *
Zurich	1.6372	3.8207	92.5557 *	39.865 *	0.1955	84.4796 *	5.7884 *	—	29.8507 *
ECU	1.4223	0.6096	2.5143	5.8377	1,190.79	2.7572	40.257	2.3267	7.799

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0351	Belgian fin. franc	28.525	0.2025	Hong Kong $	4.93	0.3004	Saudi Riyal	3.329
0.8672	Canadian $	1.1531	2.116	Irish £	0.4726	0.0796	Schilling	12.56
0.1824	Danish krone	5.4832	0.0203	Israeli £	49.145	0.5653	Singapore $	1.769
0.0233	Drachma	42.85	3.7566	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2662	0.2398	Swedish krona	4.1695
0.0204	Escudo	48.9089	0.2858	Norw. krone	4.8585	0.2702	U.A.E. dirham	3.701
0.2744	Fin. mark	3.6442	0.0143	Peseta	70.175	0.0046	Yen	217.56

£ Sterling: 1.1828 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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Due June 9, 1986*

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San Francisco London Boston

June 1980

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$100,000,000
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Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc. Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.

June, 1980

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— P—Q —								
26⅜	17	PHN Gp	.80	3.0	10	15	u26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	6⅝	PNBMt	1.01s	10.	28	88	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24¼	26⅛	PPG	2.16	6.9	6	89	31⅜	21	31⅜	+ ⅜
25½	19	PSA s	.15r	.6	3	157	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ½
12⅞	8⅝	PacAS	1.28	11.		23	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	19¼	PacGE	2.60	11.	7	681	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ½
23⅞	17	PacLtg	2.24	9.7	7	75	23¼	23	23⅛	
57	40½	PacLm	2.40	4.3	12	25	50⅝	49⅞	50⅝	+ ⅛
20	14⅛	PNwTel	1.64	9.2	7	18	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
21⅞	16¼	PacPw	2.04	11.	8	1398	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	10½	PacScie	.50	2.9	3	125	17¾	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
14⅞	11	PacTT	1.40	11.	7	75	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
1-64	1-256	PacTT rt				4649	1-128	1-128	1-128	—1-128
65	49	PacTT pf	6	11.		z1700	56⅛	56½	56½	
25⅞	15	PacTin	1	4.9	10	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
16¾	7⅝	PaineW	.44	3.6	11	302	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	10¼	PalW pf	1.30	8.3		65	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
19⅞	13	PalmBc	1.20	7.2	3	52	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
4⅞	2½	Pamida			11	1408	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
5	3¼	PanAm			32	1450	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
33⅝	29	PanEP	s1.74	5.1	8	461	u33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅞	Papcft	1.25b	7.0	6	13	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	15¼	Pargas	1.16	5.9	6	69	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	27	ParkDrl	.24	.5	19	840	u51	49	50¼	+3
32⅝	23⅞	ParHan	1.20	4.6	7	91	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	14	ParkPn	a.44	2.3	8	37	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
25½	10	PatPtl				541	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	+ ⅜
26	16	Paylsnw	.68	3.5	7	158	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅛	Peabdy	.32b	1.5	7	367	22	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅜
19¼	9¾	Pengo			53	101	15	14⅝	14⅝	
26⅛	14	PenCen			9	254	20⅝	20	20	+ ¼
7¼	4⅛	PenCn prB				291	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	25½	PenCn pr				63	u50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅜
12¼	5⅞	PennCp	.16	1.9	3	256	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ¼
33⅝	19⅝	Penney	1.84	7.0	8	483	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
78	52½	PaCo	pf4.62	6.2		4	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
21	14½	PaPL	2.12	11.	6	172	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
46½	32	PaPL	pf4.50	11.		z330	40½	40⅜	40½	— ½
84½	56½	PaPL	pf8.40	12.		z100	71	71	71	—1
108	74	PaPL	pf 11	12.		z70	95	95	95	—1
114	86	PaPL	pf 13	12.		z30	106½	164½	106½	
81	56¼	PaPL	pf 5	12.		z100	68¼	68¼	68¼	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15	9	Usivar	.56	5.3	5	23	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19¼	10½	UnivFO	.96	7.7	8	211	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
25½	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	5.8	8	x148	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
55⅝	40	Upjohn	2	3.7	10	596	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	— ½
28	19	USLIFE	.70	3.1	6	260	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	UslifeFd	.94a	11.		16	9	9	9	+ ½
19½	13	UtaPL	2	11.	11	244	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
29⅝	20	UtPL	pf2.80	11.		6	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	UtPL	pf2.90	11.		379	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
28¼	17	UtPL	pf2.36	11.		750	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅝	UtPL	pf2.04	11.		1	19	19	19	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
26¼	16⅝	VF Cp	1.60	7.0	5	53	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
39	23	V&I Cp	.72	2.2	8	77	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	
23⅛	10⅝	Valero s	.20	.9		4236	22⅝	21¼	22⅛	+1⅛
9½	5¼	Valleyls	.48	6.0	28	56	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
38⅝	26¾	Walvac	1.50	4.3	6	932	31¼	29½	31⅛	+2
37⅝	27	Weyrhr	1.30	3.5	9	1181	34	33⅝	33⅝	
49⅝	36⅝	Weyr	pf2.80	4.3		62	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
39⅝	27⅝	WheelF	1.40	3.7	10	57	37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
39⅝	30⅛	WheelF	pf 2	5.3		1	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅜
24⅝	15	WheelPit			2	9	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
41½	31¾	WhelPit	pf5	14.		z10	35½	35½	35½	—1
22½	14⅝	Whirlpl	1.40	7.8	6	3392	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅜
27⅝	19	WhitC	1.40	5.8	5	93	24⅞	24	24	— ¼
9⅛	2⅞	WhiteMl				190	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
28½	12½	Whittak	1	4.5	5	303	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+1⅛
17¾	11¼	Wickes	1.84	7.2	5	312	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
13	5½	Wiebldt	.44	5.9	72	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
40½	19⅝	Williams	1.10	3.4	9	1876	32⅜	31⅛	32	+ ⅞
15⅝	7⅝	WilshrO	.07r	.6	46	468	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	WinDx	1.68	5.9	3	1397	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
46	34½	WinDx B				7	41	41	41	+ ⅜
3½	1⅞	Winnbgo			180	558	2⅛	2	2	
11⅛	8	WinterJ	.87e	15.		15	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
26⅝	19	WisEP	2.52	9.7	7	65	26⅛	25⅞	26	
89½	42	WisE	pf7.75	11.		z100	73⅝	73	73	+ ½
27½	18½	WisG	pf2.55	10.		5	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅛	WiscPL	1.84	9.4	8	47	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	WiscPS	1.72	9.4	5	57	18⅞	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
33	20⅝	Witco	1.40	4.1	5	30	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
16⅛	10⅝	WolfrR	.80	5.3	6	291	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½
16⅞	8⅝	WolvrW	.44	2.9	6	75	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	14½	Wometc	.66	3.4	9	165	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ¼
23⅞	15¼	WoodPt	.32	1.4	14	484	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	21⅛	Wolwth	1.80	6.8	4	472	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ⅜
44	30¼	Wolw	pf2.20	5.9		6	37	36½	37	+1½
8¾	4⅞	WorldAir				28	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
36⅝	30½	Wrigly	a1.44	4.6	7	24	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Wurltzr			242	26	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12	9⅝	WyleLb	s.40	3.4	8	43	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4	Wyly			18	121	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
69⅛	45⅝	Xerox	2.80	5.0	8	734	56⅝	55½	56⅝	+1⅛
28⅜	13⅞	XTRA	.64	2.9	4	98	17	16⅝	16½	— ⅝
39⅝	14½	Yates s	.20	.5	8	261	u39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	ZaleCp	1.08	5.6	4	31	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	17¼	Zapata	.48	1.3	15	235	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅝	ZayreCp	.32	2.3	5	120	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
14½	7⅝	ZenithR	.60	5.7	9	265	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
19½	16⅛	Zero s	.48	2.6	10	10	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
21⅞	14⅛	Zurmind	.92	5.0	6	215	18⅝	17⅛	18⅝	+ ½

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 25, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	15	7-30	98¼	98¾
Alahli Kuwait 5¼-83	16⅛	—	98¼	99
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	101¼	101¾
Allied Irish 5¼-87	15⅛	7-2	97¾	98¼
Amex Fin 1982	16⅞	10-22	102	102½
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅜	99⅞
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	15 1/16	8-1	96⅞	97⅜
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97⅝	98⅛
Bca de la Nacion 8-83	14⅛	7-23	98⅜	99⅛
Bca de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	99½	100
Bca do Brazil 6¼-82	15 1/16	8-15	100	100½
Bca de Mexico 5¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	98¼	98¾
Bca Pinto 6¼-85	11 7/16	11-77	96½	97
Bca Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	96	96½
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅞	12-11	99⅝	100¼
Bk Bumiputra 5¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99⅞	100⅜
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11 13/16	8-21	97⅞	98⅜
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	100¼	100⅝
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	101⅞	102¼
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	100	100½
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	16 9/16	7-25	97⅝	98⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-28	100⅜	100⅞
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10⅞	12-5	97⅜	98⅛
Bca di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	100	100½
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	101½	102
BFCE 6¼-84	16⅝	8-26	100¼	100¾
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	101⅞	102⅜
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	100⅝	101⅛
BNP 5¼-83	14¼	7-21	99¾	100¼
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	100	100½
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	98¼	98¾
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9 7/16	9-20	97	97½
BUE 5¼-89	9 7/16	9-20	96⅝	97⅛
Bk Worms 5¼-85	9 3/16	12-17	98¼	98¾
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	99⅞	100⅜
Bk Algerie 8¼-84	15 5/16	8-9	96¾	97
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	101	101½
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	14 11/16	7-18	97¾	98¼
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	97¼	97¾
Citicorp 1983	18 3/16	8-27	99¼	99¾
Citicorp 1984	9 13/16	6-30	98⅛	98⅝
Citicorp 6-94	18⅛	9-10	98⅞	99⅜
Citicorp undtd	19 9/16	7-10	99¼	99¾
Chase 5¼-93	14⅞	7-30	97⅞	98⅜
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-6	98⅛	98⅝
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99¾
CCF 7-83	14 9/16	7-11	99⅞	100⅜
CCF 6½-83	14 11/16	7-10	99⅝	100⅛
CCF 5¼-86	13 13/16	11-6	100⅝	101⅛
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	100⅜	100⅞
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97	97½
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	14 13/16	8-7	99⅝	100⅛
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅞	8-12	100	100½
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	14½	7-11	97⅞	98⅜
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99⅜	99⅞
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	99½	100
GZB 7½-81	14 15/16	7-31	99⅝	100⅛
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	102	102½
GZB 5½-89	15¼	8-1	98⅛	98⅝
Hydrocarb 7½-82	18⅛	6-34	99⅞	100⅜
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	99¾	100¼
IBJ 6½-82	14⅛	11-1	100⅝	101⅛
IBJ 5½-85	18 11/16	12-3	99⅝	100⅛
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅛	10-15	100½	101
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 11/16	7-35	99⅜	99⅞
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	14 11/16	7-18	98⅜	98⅞
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-22	101⅞	102⅜
KOP 6¼-83	14⅞	7-23	99⅜	99⅞
LTCB 5¼-81	9½	15-12	99⅞	100¼
LTCB 6¼-82	14⅞	7-27	99¾	100¼
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	5-15	100	100½
LTCB 5¼-85	11⅛	11-10	100	100½
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	6-13	98⅛	98⅝
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	98⅛	98⅝
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	5-29	99⅝	100⅛
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅝	5-29	97½	98
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100⅞	101½
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100⅞	101½
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅛	11-21	100	100½
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	99¾	100¼
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅝	12-5	98⅝	99⅛
Midland Intl 5½-93	14⅛	7-23	97⅞	98⅜
Nat'l Westmin 5½-90	9⅝	12-23	97⅝	98⅛
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-94	10⅛	10-14	99⅝	100⅛
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅞	12-24	99	99½
Nippon Credit 6½-86	14 7/15	7-14	97½	98
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10¼	11-28	99½	100
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅜	11-10	100⅝	101⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	19½	7-11	98⅜	99⅛
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	13⅞	5-29	99⅝	100⅛
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14¼	9-13	98⅜	98⅞
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17¼	9-8	101¼	101¾
State Bk India 6¼-87	18 1/16	11-28	97⅛	97⅝
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	101⅛	101⅝
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	95½	96
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9⅞	12-23	96⅞	97½
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16	9-26	101	101½
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅛	12-9	99⅜	99⅞
Union Finland 6¼-82	16 15/16	10-22	101⅞	102⅜
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-20	99⅝	100⅛
United O'seas 6-83	12⅞	10-11	99¼	100⅛
United O'seas 6-89	19⅝	6-30	97	97½
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9⅞	12-23	99⅛	99⅝
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	99⅝	100⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	100⅝	101½
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	99⅝	100⅛

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enbetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	101	101¾
Escom 8½-82	15⅝	0-15	100	100⅝
General Cable 7½-80	20⅛	9-30	101⅞	102⅜
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	96	97
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	15⅝	7-7	101	101¾
Thailand 7-84	18⅛	9-17	98¼	99½
Philippines 6½-86	17⅛	10-20	96½	97
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18⅞	9-16	101¼	101¾
Sweden 9lock-91	18⅝	7-18	97	97½
Sofiel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	102¼	102¾
Sofiel 8-84	10⅛	12-8	100	100½
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99¾	99⅞
Texas Airlines 7-86	20 1/16	7-10	91⅞	92½
TVO 9lock-91	10⅝	28-11	95⅞	96⅛
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	100¼	100¾
Offshore Min. 1986	14¼	7-21	98⅝	99⅛
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-24	98⅝	99⅛
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	100⅜	100⅞

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, June 25, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	7⅝	8⅛
AFAProf	6½	7½
AVMCp	3⅝	3⅞
Accuray	8	8½
AddisnW	7½	8¼
AdvRoss	5	5⅝
AffBsh	25⅛	26¼
AlaBnCp	21⅜	22⅜
AlexAlex	32	33¾
AlicoInc	28	29
AllynB	11	12
Altex	6½	6⅞
Amarex s	37⅝	38½
AFinCp	34	35
AFin wi	22½	23½
AFurn	4 1-15	4 5-16
AGreet	12¾	13⅛
AIntGp	66	67
AMicrus	20¼	20⅝
ANatIns	15⅞	16¼
AQuasar	34	34½
AResMg	48½	49½
AWeldng	39⅝	40¼
Amterr	3⅛	3⅜
Analdte	8	8⅝
AnaSA	13⅝	13⅞
AngAGd	82½	84½
AnlaCp	9¼	9¾
AptdMtl s	19⅝	20¼
ArdenGp	3¼	3⅝
ArgoPet	18¼	18⅝
AsdCola	54	24⅝
AtlGsLt	15⅛	15⅝
AtlanRsh	12½	13¼
BairdCp	6⅝	9½
BallyPkP	13½	14¼
BangHE	12½	13½
BkamRt	17½	10
BasicRs a	11⅝	12⅛
BassFr	16¾	17½
BaylsMk	13¼	13⅝
Benline	10¼	11¼
BenntPtl	2⅛	2⅜
BentlyL	17¼	18
BetzLab	37⅝	38
BevMat	12½	13¼
BibbCo	10⅝	11½
BirdSon	18	19
Birtchr	2⅛	2½
BlkHllP	26¼	27
Blyvoor	16¼	16½
Bonanza	4⅝	4⅞
BrwTom	52	52¾
Buckbee	7	7½
Buffels	38	39
BurnupS	9⅞	10⅝
CPTCp	16½	17⅛
ColWtSv	32½	34
Commlr s	37	38½
ConradH	1⅜	1⅞
CapEngy	3¼	3⅝
CapSwC	17½	18
CapInAir	1⅞	2⅛
CareCp	10½	11⅛
CavnghC	5⅛	5½
CnVtPS	15⅞	16⅛
ChrmSh	9⅝	10⅛
CharlHo	21½	22
ChmLea	24½	26½
ChesUtl	12¾	13½
Chubb	40⅝	41½
Cirfica	5¼	6¼
CitzSoGa	6⅝	7
CitzUtA	36	36¾
CitzUtB	32½	33¼
ClarkJL	26½	28
ClowCp	5⅜	6¼
CoirTie s	20⅝	21¼
ColGshof	1	1¼
ComCIN	24	24¾
CmlShr	14½	16
CmwTel	18½	20½
ConPap s	26⅝	27¾
Cordis	24⅛	25½
CrayRes	50⅝	51¼
CrosTre	34⅝	35⅝
CullrFed	1⅞	2¼
Cycthrn	10	11
DanlyM	29	30½
DiaDes	18¼	18⅝
DaytMal	18	19½
DBeer	9 3-15	9 7-16
DekibAg	32⅝	33½
DelCanT	11¼	12⅛
DeweyEl	2¼	3
DiaCrys	23⅝	24¼
DixieCru	27½	29½
Decutel	12½	12⅞
DollrGn	10⅛	10⅝
DoylDB	27	27¾
DunkinD	11¼	11¾
Duriron	16	17
ERCCp	9⅛	9⅝
EaDrief	25	25⅝
EatnVnce	6½	7¼
EcorLab	22⅝	22⅞
ElPasEl	18	18⅝
ElderBe	5¼	6
EleNucl	7⅝	8¼
EliModul	7⅝	8⅛
EnrDev	20⅝	21¼
EnrMethd	2	2⅜
EnrMin	9⅛	9⅝
EnRsv	14⅛	14½
Entwistl	3½	4¼
EastSL	17½	18
EatOil	58½	60
FSC	3¼	3⅝
FabriTk	2½	2⅞
FarmGp	28¼	28¾
Fidicar	13⅛	13⅝
FtBkSys	36½	37⅛
FtBostn	22	23
FtEmpS	12⅝	12⅞
FtWnFin	5½	5⅝
FlagBks	14½	15
Flickgr	12	12½
FloatPnt	17	17⅝
FlaNFla	12¼	12⅝
FlaWatU	1⅜	1⅝
ForestO	30⅝	33
Formlall	2¼	3
FrankCo	8	8½
FrankEl	13¼	14
FreeSG	55	56
Fremont	23½	24
FrenSrc	30	30⅝
FullrHB	11⅛	12⅛
GEICO	12⅛	13⅛
GalaxyO	16⅛	16⅝
GnAutm	7¼	7⅝
GnDevcs	4⅛	4½
GnRlEst	10	11½
GnReins	93	95
GnReins wi	46⅝	47⅝
GeoRod	46	47
GlobeLf	34	34½
GovEFn	9⅝	10⅛
GreenM	11⅜	12¼
GreyAdv	46	48
Giffintst	26½	29½
Gyrodyn	6	6⅜
HahnEW	49⅜	50⅜
Hardwics	7⅝	8⅜
HrpRow	8⅝	9¼
HarpGp	44	46⅝
HartfNt	17⅜	18¼
HenrdF	27¼	28
Holobm	2⅜	2⅞
Hoover	16⅝	17⅝
HortzRs	3⅛	3⅝
HyattInt	21	28
IMSIntl s	16½	17
Infraind	6⅛	7¼
IntelCo	66⅛	67¼
IntrcEnr	5⅞	6⅛
IntmtGs	12⅝	12⅞
InBkWsh	11¼	11⅝
Intersll	19⅛	20½
IwaSoUt	22⅝	23⅜
Jamsby	10⅛	20⅛
Jerrico	21⅞	22⅝
JiffyFd	⅞	1
JostynM	19½	20⅛
KaisSt pf	16	16⅝
Kalvar	2⅛	2⅝
Kaman	21⅛	22
KanbAm	9⅛	9¾
KateGre	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	3¼	4⅛
KellySv s	25	26½
Kavltel	19¾	20⅛
Kimball	15⅞	16
Kinlnt	4	5
KlnofG	29⅛	30⅛
KnapeV	16	17
Krates	14	15
Kulicke	21⅜	22⅝
Lancels	20⅝	21
LandRes	3	3⅞
LaneCo	22⅝	23⅜
LibNtLf	19	19½
Lfinvs	18⅛	19⅝
LidStar	7⅝	7⅞
LinBest	49	50
Logaim	13⅝	14⅜
MCIC	8⅛	8⅝
MGFOil	18⅝	18⅝
MSIDat	6	6⅜
MadsGE	15⅛	16⅛
MagellPet	8½	9
MagmP	26	26½
MairRt	2⅛	2½
Malkrt	34½	35½
Marlou s	15⅝	16⅜
MaulLP	25½	27
MayPat	25⅜	25⅝
MaynOil	14½	15
McCormt	26	26½
McFarlE	12⅝	13¼
McQuay	10⅝	11½
MeyerF	27⅛	27⅝
MidsxW	18½	19½
MdldCal	9¼	10
MidlRes	1⅛	1⅜
MidlBks	26⅝	27¼
Miller	30	30½
MissVlG	13⅝	14⅝
Molex s	29⅝	30
MonfCol	4	4⅝
MonuCo	18⅝	19⅝
MoorePd	23⅝	24¼
MoranB	30⅞	31⅞
MorgRes	1	1⅛
Morgnin	11	11½
MotClub	2⅛	2⅝
Mueller	28	29½
NNCp	40⅝	41⅛
NargCp	30	32
NDiaCa	19	19⅝
NwldRE	16¼	17¼
NJNGas	15⅞	16⅜
NickOG	26⅛	27
Nicolet s	16⅝	17⅛
NielsnA	27⅝	27⅞
NielsnB	27⅝	27¾
NoCarGs	13⅝	14⅛
NoEOl un	83	85
NwtNGs	13⅜	13⅝
NwstPS	16	16½
Noxell	17¼	17⅝
Nucorp	14⅛	16⅝
OgilvyM	23⅝	24½
OhioCas	33⅛	33⅝
OhFerro	12½	14
OtterTP	21⅞	21⅞
PCAInt	6⅝	7¼
PabstB	12½	13
PcGaR	21½	22½
PauleyP	16	16⅝
PaylsCs	13	13½
PeerMf	13	12⅝
PengEnt	14½	15
Penlair	15⅛	15⅝
Petrolt	52	55
Petliban	25	25⅝
PhiloNat	30	30⅛
PierceSS	8⅝	9
Pinkrtn	37⅝	38⅝
PionHiB	26⅝	27⅝
Plasline	⅝	1⅛
Possis	5	5⅝
PresGM	42	46
PrsStevn	25⅝	26⅝
Prosrp	⅞	1⅛
PubSvNC	12⅞	13⅛
PurlBen	18¼	19
PutDCap	12⅛	13⅛
QuakrCh	18	19
RagenPr	6⅝	6⅞
RayChm	54	56
Raymnd	29	30
RecvCm	17¼	18
RecNtLfe	22⅝	23⅝
RoodEx	20⅛	21
RobbMy s	28	28½
Roesler	2⅝	3⅛
Rouse	15⅜	16⅛
Roystr	15½	16
RusStov	13⅝	14⅛
Sabler	3½	4
Safeco	36⅝	37⅛
StnelGd	38⅛	39½
StPaul	35⅞	36⅝
ScanDt	1 3-16	1 7-16
ScrippH	57	58
Sensor	24⅝	25⅝
SvcMer	10⅞	11⅛
Svcmst s	26	27
ShMed s	20⅝	20⅞
Shwmut	40⅝	41⅛
SolidStS	8⅝	9½
SCalWtr	13	14½
SwElSv	13	13⅜
SwtEgr	30⅛	34½
Standyn	23⅝	24½
StdMicro	10⅝	11⅛
StdRegs	29⅝	30⅝
StanHP	29	30½
StertSl	4⅛	5
StrawCT	20½	23
Subaru	13½	13⅞
SuperEl	10⅞	11⅛
TIME DC	3½	4
Tampax	33⅛	33⅝
Tandem	50	52⅝
TecumP	59½	61½
TelCmA	28	28½
Tennant	29½	31
Tiprary	20⅛	21⅛
TomlsOil	14½	15
TricoPd	33½	36½
TroyGld s	6½	7
TysonFd	10⅛	11⅛
UniMcGll	12⅛	13⅛
USEnr	15½	16⅛
USSurg	21½	32⅛
USTrck	14⅛	14⅝
UVaBsh	28	28⅝
UpPenP	15	16
VaalRe	64	65
VaiBkAr	34½	35
ValtecCo	25⅛	26⅛
VanDus	11⅛	12½
Velcro s	8⅛	8⅝
VictraSt	8⅝	9⅛
VideoCp	7⅜	8⅛
VaNBsh	13⅝	14⅛
WshEnr	15⅝	16⅛
Weldtrn	2⅛	3¼
WellsGo	7⅛	8¼
Wendys	16	16⅛
WstDref	78½	79⅛
WDeep	47	48
WHold	65⅛	66⅛
WinMtg	3⅝	4⅛
WmorC	28⅛	29⅛
WoodLot	23	23⅝
WrightW	3⅝	4⅛
ZionUtn	24⅝	25½

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

$200,000,000

Halliburton Company

10.20% Sinking Fund Debentures Due June 1, 2005

Lazard Frères & Co.
Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated
Blyth Eastman Paine Webber Incorporated
The First Boston Corporation
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Salomon Brothers
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation
Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated
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Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc.
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Wertheim & Co., Inc.
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
ABD Securities Corporation
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Atlantic Capital Corporation
Basle Securities Corporation
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Stuart Brothers
Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.
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June, 1980

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 25, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.	
—(0) Alliance Intl $Rsvs.($1)	8.7pc ☐
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 695.55
—(d) Conbar	SF 884.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 472.00
—(0) Stockbar	SF 804.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(0) CSF Fund	SF 17.17
—(0) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.47
—(0) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 11.40
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 14.36
—(w) High Interest Sterling	[illegible]
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 21.94
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 12.41
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 29.16
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(0) Actions Suisses	SF 271.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 584.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 60.75
—(0) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 86.25
—(0) Energie-Valor	SF 114.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 503.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 111.75
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 18.40
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 63.78 r
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 30.49
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$ 72.32
—(0) Fidelity Far East Fd	$ 23.47
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 34.01
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 75.13
(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 20.25
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 47.45
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 13.49
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 14.04
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 9.42 r
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 12.46
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund.	$ 11.35
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 12.74 r
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$ 77.40
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 29.37
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 479.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 293.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$ 10.59
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$ 46.27
SOFIO GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,514.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,011.00
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 345.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 52.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 377.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 235.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 64.50
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 73.70
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 23.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 57.90
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 61.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 138.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 102.2
—(d) Globinvest	SF 57.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 82.25
—(d) Romatac-Invest	SF 387.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 327.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R.Est	SF 191.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(0) Unirenta	DM 34.77
—(d) Unifonds	DM 16.85
—(d) Unirak	DM 47.20

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$ 10.53
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,040.43
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 8.11
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF 117.90
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.94
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 17.56
(0) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,362.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$ 289.45
(w) Chadal Fund	$ 2.55
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,081.72
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.18
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$ 15.50
(w) D.G.C.	$ 47.85
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.09
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 22.42
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$ 26.66
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,168.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$ 37.35
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 6,827.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$ 258.94
(w) Fondselex Issue Pr.	SF 182.40
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 64.74
(d) Fonditalia	$ 17.70
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 39.72
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.96
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.49
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 418.78
(0) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 121.07
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 131.06
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 12.86
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 175.56
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.55
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 7.83
(d) Investa DWS	DM 34.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 50.53
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$ 10.73
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 92.77
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 48.58
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,406.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 14.45
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'UF	$ 13.34
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$ 34.34
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$ 75.41
(w) Luxfond	$ 15.12
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$ 13.70
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 8.44
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 11.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 17.88
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.24
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 4.45
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 10.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 38.34
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 1,219
(d) RBC Intl Inc Fund	$ 10.10
(d) Renta Fund	$ 59.81
(d) Rentinvest	LF 765.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 5.45
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.85
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 88.90
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 17.40
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 90.10
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 10.34
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	[illegible]
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	[illegible]
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 36.14
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 35.19
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.78
(w) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 101.46
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	[illegible]
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.57
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 72.25
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 2,279.47

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; S — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; ◆ — Redemption price - Ex-Coupon. ☐ Yield on [illegible] UNIT.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأجل

MF Sees Recession ı U.S. Till Early '81

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

:HINGTON, June 25 (NYT) ıting what it called a "grim" economic picture, the staff of ernational Monetary Fund is ıting a longer U.S. recession ıe Carter administration en-, and increasing problems in ing the debt of developing es.

addition to inflation and expansion of worldwide out-: Fund staff, which monitors ıic performance in 140 mem-ıtions, now sees a "sharp in the growth of world which will complicate recov-ırts and curb the earnings of den poorer countries.

report was published yester-st 24 hours after an economic of major industrialized na-Venice, in which the leaders ey would continue to press ack against inflation as a iority."

analysis of the Fund staff, entitled World Economic Outlook, supported this policy orientation, noting that "any turning back of reversal ... would only make matters worse."

The report outlined what is likely to happen as a result, cautioning, however, that forcasting is made especially hazardous by the fact that: "Powerful inflationary and deflationary forces are at work—further subject to the influence of political and other noneconomic events — and it is extremely difficult to determine with any degree of confidence where the balance between them may lie."

For the United States it sees output of goods and services declining by ¾ percent from the first quarter of 1980 to the first quarter of 1981 with a "slow rise" during the rest of 1981.

This would make the recession the second steepest since World War II, exceeded in severity only by the decline in 1974-75.

Carter administration economists are brushing up forecasts expected in mid-July. In private conversations they are saying that while the drop may be deep, the recovery could come before 1980 is out.

The projection envisages a continued sharp fall in residential construction through early 1981 and declines in business fixed investment in 1980 and 1981.

The report had this barbed comment on the U.S. economic performance: "The fact that the United States — as the largest country in the [industrialized] group — has such a high rate of price increase contributes to the difficulty of achieving a general containment of inflation, as well as smoother adjustment of international financial positions."

It noted that U.S. inflation last year, which worsened in the first quarter, exceeded the average for other industrial countries by more than one percentage point.

A marked and widespread slowdown is projected for the rest of the industrial world, with growth rates on average declining from 4¼ percent in 1979 to 2 percent in 1980.

The staff projections envisage cumulative increases in the unemployment rates of some 3 percentage points for the United States — to around 9 percent — and of about 1 percent for other industrial countries.

Much of the study dealt with what the report called the "uncomfortable" position of the non-oil developing countries and the "strains" on their payments positions resulting from:

- Latest increases in the price of oil affecting the cost of imports of both energy and industrial goods.
- The higher interest rates accompanying anti-inflation policies in industrial countries, which affect the cost of borrowing of the poor countries.
- The slowdown of economic activity in industrial countries, which leads to a reduction in demand for imports from the developing countries.

Noting that the prospects for higher export earnings of the Third World are "not good," the report called on the industrial countries to "make a significant contribution to the international adjustment process by resisting temptation and pressure from their own industries to increase trade restrictions."

A Study ıtimates st Debt

HINGTON, June 25 (UPI) ıw CIA report estimates the ırd currency debt of the So-ion and six of its Eastern m satellites rose to $77.1 by the end of last year from ion at the end of 1971.

ıding an error possibility of ınt either way, the agency's Assessment Center said y it believes the figures are ıt comprehensive yet com-

ıalysts said they had to rely stern financial reporting continues to be deficient in pe and quality of coverage. city of data requires several n some areas — tenuous as-ns in calculating the size cture" of the debt.

ıave developed new proce-r estimating the hard cur-ebt of the U.S.S.R. and Europe from Western fi-statistics," the report said. 979, debt service equaled 18 of Soviet earnings from dise exports, sales of gold is, tourism and transporta-e report said. "Debt service r the East European coun-based on exports to non-ist countries — were 92 for Poland, 54 percent for ıan Democratic Republic, ıt for Hungary, 22 percent ania, 38 percent for Bulgar-2 percent for Czechoslova-

ırvey gave figures for both ı debt — total liabilities to governments, commercial uppliers and other lenders ıe net debt — which is the ebt less financial assets, onsist of deposits placed stern banks.

igures also included the ı net debts for the Interna-vestment Bank and the In-al Bank of Economic Co-, both organ's of the bloc's for Mutual Economic As-

s the CIA chart with fig-llions of dollars:

Gross Debt	Net Debt
$17.2	$10.2
$21.1	$20.0
$10.1	$8.4
$8.0	$7.3
$7.0	$6.7
$4.5	$3.7
$4.0	$3.1
$5.2	$5.2
$77.1	$64.7

Rescue Plan Approved But Iacocca Rues Move to Chrysler

By Patrick Boyle

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (LAT) — Stockholders, bankers and car dealers have been saying for the past year that the only man who could save Chrysler was Lee Iacocca, chairman of the company.

But Mr. Iacocca says he would not have volunteered for the mission if he would have known what lay ahead.

"If I had known it was so bad, I wouldn't have come," he said in a recent interview here. "It's like the soldier going up the hill to knock off 20 Germans in the war. I didn't know any better. I'm not that much of a hero. I was cast into it. It's been interesting, but I wouldn't want to go through the year again."

The Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board gave its blessing yesterday to a $1.5-billion financial rescue plan, capping 12 months of often hectic negotiations between Chrysler, its lenders and the government. The approval enabled the automaker to issue notes immediately to raise $500 million of desperately needed cash.

[Officials said the firm will issue another public debt offering in July for $250 million, while similar moves may be necessary later in the year, the New York Times reported.]

Long Path

The board approval is only one more step down a long path that Chrysler hopes will lead to profitability. The downturn in the nation's economy killed Mr. Iacocca's hope that he could salvage the firm without the guarantees.

Although begging for federal aid and dealing with the bureaucracy was distasteful to Mr. Iacocca personally, he believes that the entire U.S. auto industry has to begin working more closely with the government if the firms are to survive the challenge from Japan.

Mr. Iacocca, 55, was an unlikely candidate for the job of leading the 10th largest U.S. corporation into the grasp of the government. His career has been marked by independence and daring, and his brash self-confidence was as much a factor in propelling him to the top of two major auto companies as it was in overcoming the objections of legislators and bankers to the aid package.

"The way we really got Congress off dead center was I gave them that old line, 'Pay now or pay later,' " he recalled, referring to the economic troubles that a Chrysler failure would cause.

Immediate Survival

While Mr. Iacocca is assured of Chrysler's immediate survival, he is not so certain of the long-term prospects of the U.S. economy and of his own industry.

In Japan, he pointed out, a central planning body allocates funds and sets production policies for the auto and other industries, providing a relatively stable business environment. In the United States, the companies and the government all tend to work against one another, he said.

He would like to see the U.S. government declare a two-year freeze on emission, fuel economy and other regulations affecting the industry and develop a planning code "to help industries that need help."

Only strong companies should survive this weeding out process, he said, and the government should not enact trade barriers to protect U.S. companies from foreign competition.

"If you want to protect the industry from the Japanese, the way to do it is to take them head on," he said. "You don't do it with tariffs. How long would they last, really? I don't want to manhandle the Japanese because I don't think you gain anything."

He also believes that U.S. auto firms will have to be more cooperative with labor, a process he began by adding United Auto Workers President Douglas Fraser to Chrysler's board.

Mr. Iacocca said he is beginning to tire of the criticism that has been heaped upon him for this and other actions at Chrysler.

"If you want to slap my wrist one more time, go ahead, slap it again," he said. "But we've finally got to get over the negative and start being positive. I think we're defeating ourselves mentally. We're on a downer that won't quit."

He does not like to dwell on Chrysler's past problems, which are causing its present cash shortage. Instead, he has spent all year talking about the 1981 small cars intended to revive the company and about the products coming in future years.

"There's a lot of action going on at Chrysler," he said. "It excites you and gets in your blood again."

Labor Costs in U.S. Likely To Surge, Panel Reports

By Ron S. Heinzel

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (LAT) — A combination of rising wages and declining productivity will boost U.S. labor costs at a "malignant rate" during the rest of this year, the Conference Board predicted yesterday.

The biggest increase in costs will occur in the manufacturing sector, the private, nonprofit business research organization said in a report that was considerably more pessimistic than one issued in December.

Despite a deepening recession and rising unemployment, the Conference Board said that it expected increases in first-year wage and benefit packages in major labor contracts to average 9½ percent this year compared with a 9-percent boost in 1979.

Growth in unit labor costs — the cost of producing one unit — will surge to 9.5 from 8.2 percent last year, the panel said, reflecting a declining productivity rate.

Productivity Rate

The productivity rate, which fell 2.3 percent in the first quarter of this year from the comparable 1979 period, will continue to deteriorate as the recession deepens, the panel said.

Audrey Freedman, Conference Board labor economist, said that the "new outlook underscores two conditions that are dangerous to U.S. economic health. Bargained wage increases seem to have taken on a momentum that is independent of the competitive adversity of U.S. industry. And, when wage increases are combined with falling productivity, labor costs rise at a truly malignant rate."

The latest forecast said that first-year wage and benefit gains will range between 9 and 12½ percent this year. In December, the panel predicted a 9-to-10½ percent spread.

Unit labor cost increases are expected to range between 9 and 12 percent, the report said, compared with a December forecast of 3-to-10 percent.

The panel also expected unemployment to reach nearly 9 percent in the second half and average 8 percent for the full year. Panelists' unemployment estimates ranged from 7½ to 8½ percent in the latest report, compared with 6.2 to 7.3 percent forecast six months ago and an actual rate of 5.8 percent in 1979.

Consumer Prices

Consumer prices are expected to jump 13 percent this year, the latest report said, a considerable increase from the 10 percent forecast six months ago and above the 11½ percent rate actually experienced in 1979.

Panelists said that job losses in the critical automobile-related sector — including rubber, steel and other industries — will not be as temporary as the 1974-75 recession. Even when the economy recovers, the report said, tens of thousands of unionized workers will not be recalled. Some panelists said that this job contraction is "creating a new and desperate atmosphere for the unions."

As a result, said Miss Freedman, "A new era has begun for many unions in heavy industry. In the next round of negotiations they will be bargaining with a seriously weakened strike weapon."

Miss Freedman said the clout of unions is being reduced by plant closures, engineering advances such as automation, and a growing number of competitive foreign suppliers that are "beyond the reach of union sanctions."

U.K. Prices Seen at Peak

LONDON, June 25 (Reuters) — Chancellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey Howe said today that he believes British inflation, which hit 21.9 percent on the year in May, has reached its peak, and that prices are near the turn.

Moscow-Managua Flights

MOSCOW, June 25 (Reuters) — An Ilyushin 62 airliner of the Soviet state airline Aeroflot arrived in Managua yesterday to inaugurate regular weekly flights between Moscow and the Nicaraguan capital, Pravda reported today.

Inga-Shaba Power Project Political, Not Economical

Grandiose Projects, Contraband Keep Zaire Poor

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 25 (AP-DJ) — Grandiose is the word for President Mobutu Sese Seko's development projects, including a $233-million assembly hall known as the Peoples Palace, a skyscraper "World Trade Center," and a futuristic nationwide satellite and microwave communications system that does not work.

But the Goliath of them all is the Inga-Shaba power project. It is said to account for about a fifth of Zaire's $6.4 billion in foreign debt. A huge dam at Inga, just south of Kinshasa on the Congo River, is to generate electricity that will be carried 1,000 miles across the country by a complex power line to Shaba province, the mining center.

The power line alone already has consumed more than $500 million and is far from completion. "It's taking so long that a lot of the equipment they're putting in at the two ends is deteriorating," says a U.S. diplomat here.

The money is coming almost entirely from U.S. banks (Manufacturers Hanover Trust in the lead), with American taxpayers guaranteeing repayment.

Shaba has many potential dam sites right at home. Transporting the power cross-country will make it vastly more expensive. The consensus is that President Mobutu has arranged the project that way for political reasons.

Shaba, formerly Katanga, has a history of rebellion against the central government. If its power is controlled from the capital, its autonomy shrinks.

"It's just so he [Mr. Mobutu] can control the switch on Gecamines [the mining operation]; the whole thing is a waste of money," says a Shaba-based American construction official. A unit of Morrison-Knudsen is doing most of the Inga-Shaba work.

Gecamines was taken over by the state from its European owners in 1972, though Europeans still largely manage it. Unions are outlawed, but miners apparently have established a clandestine organization and plan to strike in Kolwezi, the copper-cobalt center, in conjunction with the student strike expected for October.

Under law, Gecamines turns over its $120-million-a-month production to the state sales board, Sozacom, which is supposed to return an average 45 percent of its revenues to Gecamines. The mining company claims to have received $40.5 million on a $102.3-million output in May, while expatriate sources in Kolwezi claim $20 million or more a month are consumed by government corruption.

Zaire, led by the self-professed anti-communist Mr. Mobutu, has some 50 to 60 percent of the world's supply of cobalt, which is crucial to U.S. aviation and defense. Also important are the diamonds and copper of this technically bankrupt nation of about 28 million people.

Strange fluctuations in world cobalt prices were attributed to off-the-book sales from Zaire last year by U.S. commodities market authorities.

Lequeux Norbert, expatriate chief engineer of the national diamond monopoly, Miba, estimates that $30-to-$40 million worth of diamonds is smuggled out of Zaire each year in addition to the $90 million worth produced officially. Zaire's mostly industrial-grade diamonds represent about 25 percent of the world supply.

Much of Zaire's coffee production also leaves the country off the books.

The International Monetary Fund, the chief international creditor and guarantor of Zaire, sent in a team two years ago to monitor Zairean finances and to investigate whether earned foreign exchange is being used to pay off the huge foreign debt. But Manoydou Toure, the Senegalese head of the team, admits he "can't control" the contraband outflow.

Most of the smuggling is done by the wealthy merchant class that is commonly thought to maintain connections with Mr. Mobutu's regime through bribes. The regional commissioners who are appointed by Mr. Mobutu always from outside the region they govern, are frequent funnels for the bribes.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 25, 1980

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
⅝	9 7/16 - 9 9/16	5⅝ - 5¾	17½ - 17¾	12 7/16 - 12 11/16
	9¼ - 9⅜	5⅝ - 5¾	17⅝ - 17⅞	12 7/16 - 12 11/16
- 9 3/16	9 3/16 - 9 5/16	5 9/16 - 11/16	16⅞ - 17	12 7/16 - 12 11/16
⅝	8 11/16 - 13/16	5 7/16 - 9/16	15⅝ - 15⅞	12⅝ - 12⅞
- 9 5/16	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	5 - 5⅛	13¾ - 14	12⅝ - 12⅞

European Gold Markets

June 25, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	617.50	622.50	+19.50
Zurich	613.50	625.50	+22.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	611.65	618.27	+13.30

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

EUROPEAN PROPERTY INVESTMENT COMPANY N.V.
("EUPIC")
Established in Amsterdam

ɛe is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of ɛholders will be held at the office of the Company, ngracht 548, Amsterdam, Friday, July 18th, 1980, at 10:00

ıda:
Opening.
tatement that Shareholders have been convened in ccordance with the Articles of Association.
ppointment of a new Member of the Supervisory Board.
he candidates are:
Mr. C. van Rijn, Rhoon.
Mr. W.M. Engelberts, Rotterdam.
ppointment of a new Managing Director.
ıe candidate is:
Rodamco Beheer B.V., Rotterdam.
ny other business.
lose.

holders who wish to attend this Meeting have to lodge their : with one of the following banks at least three days before eeting, against delivery of a receipt which will serve as ticket ımission to the Meeting:

ınk Mees & Hope N.V., in Amsterdam
ınque Bruxelles Lambert S.A., in Brussels
ınque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet, in Paris
organ Grenfell & Co. Ltd., in London
estdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, in Düsseldorf

THE BOARD OF MANAGING DIRECTORS

nsterdam, June 20th, 1980.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	Options for Feb. 1981 start on 4th Aug.-80
610	28.00-31.00	52.00-56.00	
630	20.00-23.00	46.00-50.00	
650	15.00-18.00	40.00-44.00	
670	11.00-14.00	31.00-35.00	
690	8.00-10.00	23.00-27.00	

New market hours 9:00 a.m. till 7:30 p.m.
Put options available on request.
Gold bullion 599.00-602.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Old Court
DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST
Prices on June 23, 1980
U.S. $43.66 Bid; U.S. $46.27 Offer.
Next dealing date July 7, 1980
N.M. ROTHSCHILD ASSET
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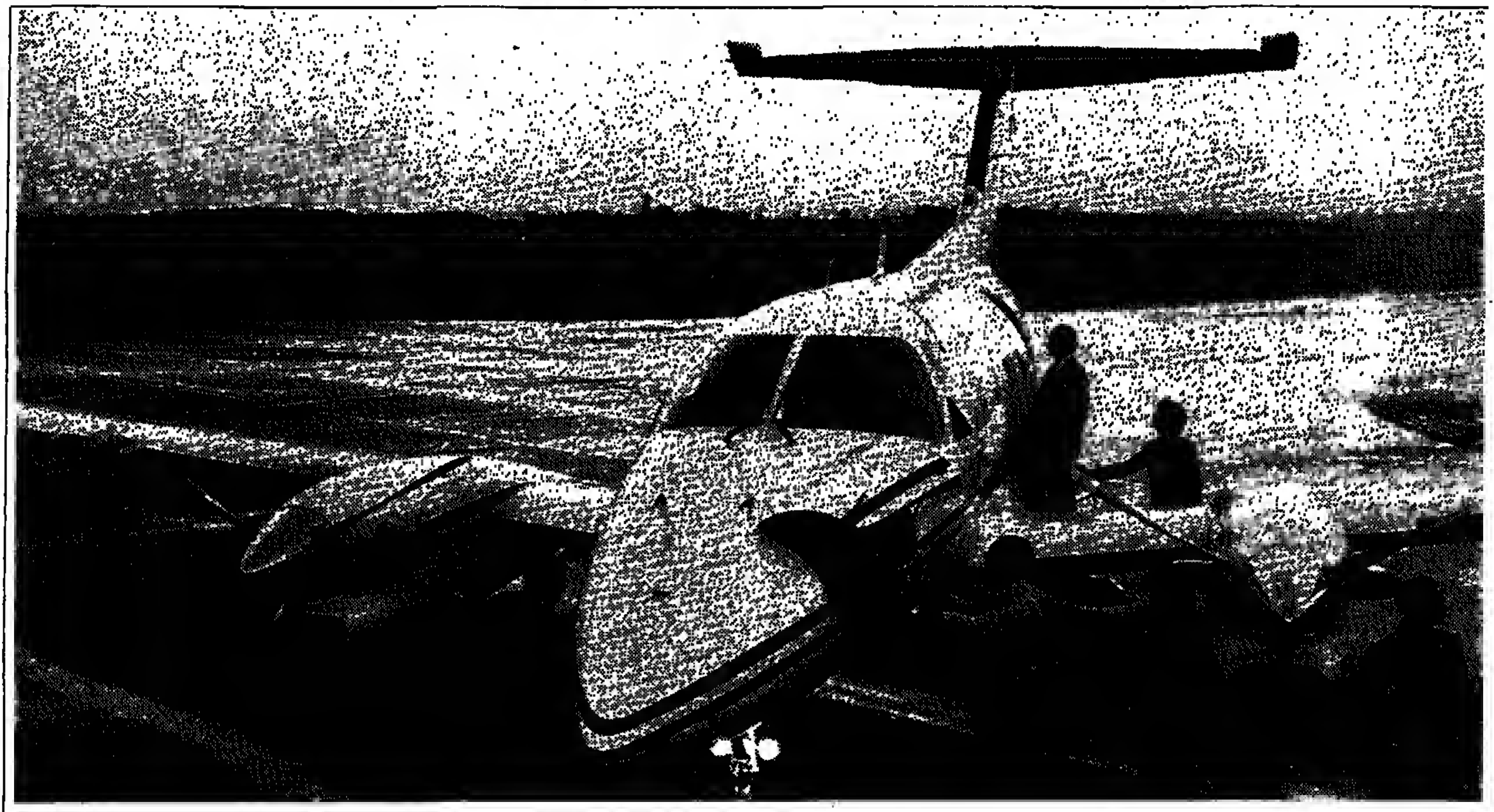
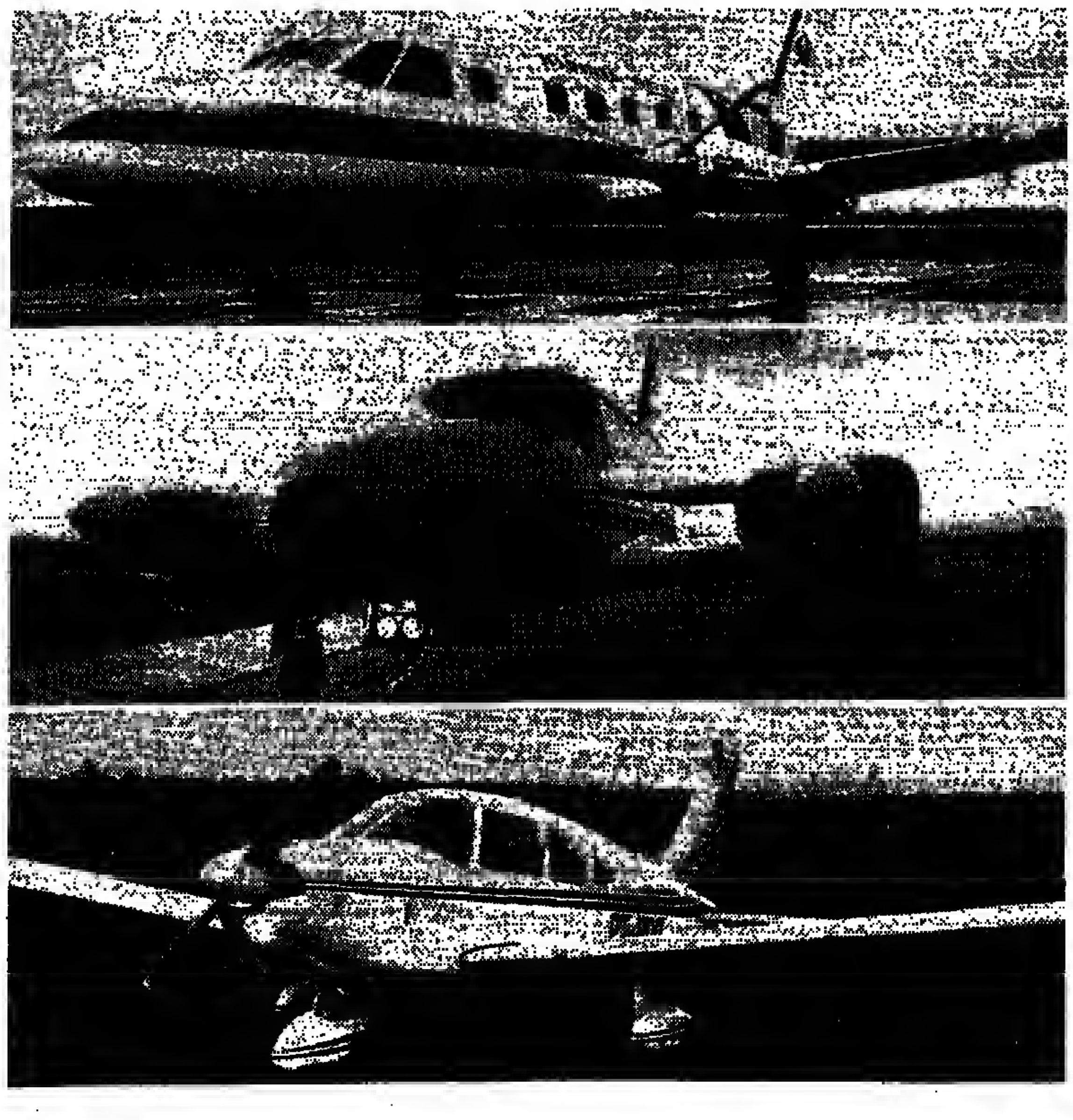


BRAZILIAN PLANES LAND ORDERS ALL OVER THE WORLD



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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
15⅝	9⅛	AAR s	.40	4.1	6	26	10	9¾	9¾— ⅛	
4⅝	3⅝	AIC Ph	n.12	2.7	3	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+ ⅛	
3⅞	1¼	ATI			23	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛	
12⅞	6⅜	AVC			10	11	6⅛	5⅞	6½+ ⅛	
15	4⅝	AZL			8	61	10¼	9¾	9⅞	
8⅝	4⅝	AZL pf	.48	7.2		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	AcmePr				50	1½	1⅜	1½+ ⅛	
17	10½	AcmeU	.34	2.2	13	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+ ½	
4⅝	2⅝	Action				9	3⅛	3	3¼+ ¼	
16⅝	8⅝	ActonCp	.30b	2.7	8	27	11⅛	10¾	11	
15⅝	6¼	AdmRes	n		13	48	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜— ⅛	
23¾	13⅛	AdmRus	s.12	.6	16	29	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
43¼	38	Adobe s	.20	.5	28	181	u44	42	42⅝+ ⅜	
2⅞	1⅛	AeglsCp			6	115	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
27⅜	16⅝	AeroFla	.60	2.7	5	10	22¾	22⅝	22½— ½	
0¼	2⅛	Aeronca				211	4¾	4⅛	4¾	
8	5⅝	AffilCap	.10e	1.6		11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19⅝	14⅛	AffilPub	s.64	3.4	8	0	18¾	18¾	18¾	
6⅛	4	AfterSls	.081		14	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	AirExpr	n		9	96	u11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+ ⅜	
7½	3⅝	AlskAir	.30r	8.0	5	74	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
4⅝	2⅝	AlbaW	.05e	1.4	5	17	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
16½	8¼	Alcolac	.20	1.7	9	3	11⅝	11½	11⅛	
30⅛	14	AllsoCp	wt			2	21	20½	21 + ⅜	
11¼	6½	AllianT	.73t	6.2	9	7	u11¾	11¼	11¾+ ⅛	
10	4¼	AlmyBl	.20e	2.9	7	10	7	6¾	7 + ⅜	
6⅝	2¼	AlohaAir	.10e	2.6	14	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅛	10⅝	Alphal s			10	91	16⅝	16	16½+ ⅝	
17	8⅛	Altamil	.32	2.5	7	31	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝— ¼	
1⅛	7-16	Altec			10	9	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
7⅝	5¼	Altec pf				15	6	6	6	
45	21⅛	Alcoa pf	3.75	10.		z250	36	36	36	
32	15⅝	Amdhl	.40	2.1	79	226	19	16½	18⅝+ ⅜	
13⅝	7⅛	AmAgro	s.20	1.5	13	30	13⅝	13	13 — ¼	
13⅝	5⅜	AmBilt	.35e	5.8	7	4	6	6	6	
12½	7⅝	ABusPd	.44	3.8	0	12	11½	11⅜	11¼+ ⅛	
2⅝	1	AmCapCp			0	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛	
0⅝	1⅝	AIsraeli s			7	39	2⅛	2	2⅛+ ⅛	
19⅝	5⅛	AMzeA	.48	2.8	14	63	17¼	16⅝	17¼+ ¼	
12⅛	3⅝	AMdBld	.40	6.5	26	51	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+ ¼	
18⅝	8⅝	AMaiIn	.36	2.2	7	32	16⅝	10	16⅝+ ⅛	
48¼	30½	AmPeH	2.80	6.4	4	43	42⅝	41½	42½+1	
0⅝	1⅝	AmPlan	Cp		4	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅝	5¼	APrecs	.40	4.6	6	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ¼	
11⅝	5⅝	ASciE				9	7¾	7½	7½— ⅜	
16⅝	10¼	AmSeat	.10i			5	11	10⅝	10⅝— ⅝	
16½	9⅛	AndrJcb	n		11	51	11	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛	
25⅞	14⅞	AngloC	.21u	.9	10	245	23⅞	22½	23⅛+1¼	
12	6⅛	Anthony	.44b	5.5	3	6	8	5	8	
13⅝	6⅛	ApIDta	.04i			48	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛— ⅜	
8½	1⅛	ApldDev				136	3½	3⅛	3⅜+ ¼	
56	27⅝	AqutCd	a.40		25	81	55⅝	53⅝	55 +1¼	
5	3	Armatrn				11	3¼	3¼	3¼— ⅛	
27⅝	13⅝	Asamer	0.40			176	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜+ ⅛	
6⅝	1⅝	AskinSvc				30	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
22⅝	9⅝	Astrex			10	3	21¾	21¾	21¾+ ⅛	
1½	⅝	Atco Ind				4	11-16	⅝	⅝	
9½	2⅝	AtlsCM	.18e	3.5	8	592	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛— ¼	
6⅞	3⅝	AtlasCp	wt			2	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛	
7¼	5	Audiotr	.16	2.3	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+ ½	
5¾	2¼	AutoTrn				58	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅜	
54⅝	37⅝	AutoSw	1.40	3.1	12	4	45⅝	45¾	45⅝+ ⅛	
13⅛	5⅝	AVEMC	.50	4.5	8	21	11	10¾	11 + ⅛	
20¼	14¼	Avondl	1.20	6.8	7	0	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛	
		— B—B—B —								
1⅝	⅝	BRT				52	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
13⅝	8¼	Badger	.80	8.1	5	11	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+ ¼	
6	3⅝	Baker	.10i			4	5	4⅞	5	
8¼	6⅛	BaldwS	.32b	4.2		4	7⅝	7½	7⅝+ ½	
25¾	18⅝	BanFd	2.85e	12.		5	21¼	21¼	21¼	
2⅝	5-16	Bangor	wt			21	7-16	⅜	⅜	
17⅝	8⅝	Banistr	g			46	13¼	12¾	12 + ⅜	
6⅛	3⅝	BarcoCo	.12	2.5	15	2	4¾	4¾	4¾— ⅛	
13⅝	4¼	BarnesE			11	8	7¾	7¾	7¾+ ⅛	
24⅝	9	Barnwl	.20	1.2		12	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+ ⅜	
11¾	5¼	BarryRG	.16	2.2	21	64	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
4½	2⅝	BarthS				1	3¼	0¼	2¼	
4⅛	2¼	Bartons				6	3¼	3¼	3¼— ⅛	
20⅝	4⅝	BaruchF			21	x71	19	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛	
8⅝	2⅛	BasRsNY	n		22	139	6¼	5⅝	6 + ⅜	
12¼	12	BnfStA	s.36	3.0	4	19	12½	12	12 — ⅛	
12¼	13	BnfStB	s.36		4	6	12¼	10	12	
10⅛	2⅝	BergEnt			4	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
18⅝	5⅛	BergnB	.32	2.1	5	63	15½	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛	
26⅝	16	BraB	pf1.15	4.4		7	26½	26⅝	26⅝— ⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	BernzO				2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛	
3⅞	1¼	Berven				28	1½	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛	
6½	2⅛	BsthCp			7	11	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
13¾	6⅛	Beverly	.24	1.9	12	1129	12	11⅝	12⅛+ ⅜	
12½	5¼	BicPen	.48	4.5	7	30	10¾	10¼	10⅝	
10¼	0⅛	BigV Sup	.30	4.1	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ⅛	
20⅝	14	BinkMf	1.20	7.4	5	11	16¼	16½	16¼	
14¼	10⅝	BioRad B	n		7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18	10⅝	BioRad A			7	71	10⅞	d10⅜	10⅝— ⅛	
38⅝	16½	Blount	.72	2.7	7	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+ ⅛	
6⅞	3⅝	BodInAp				20	5	4⅝	4⅝— ¼	
24	13	BoltBer	.40	1.7	14	23	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+ ½	
16⅝	13⅝	BowVal	s			1143	u16⅝	16½	16⅛+ ¼	
5⅝	4⅛	BowlAm	.28	6.1	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Bowmar			103	77	4½	2⅞	4⅛+ ⅛	
28½	17⅝	Bowne	.60b	2.1	4	56	u29⅛	28½	28⅞+ ⅜	
14⅝	7⅛	BrodfdN	.26	2.9	4	74	9⅛	9	9 — ½	
6⅝	2⅝	Branch	.051		4	4	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝— ⅛	
11¼	5¼	BranIH	wt			41	0⅝	6¼	6⅝+ ⅛	
27⅝	17¼	Brascan	1.20	5.2	12	x15	23	22¾	23 + ⅛	
32	18⅝	BrounE				12	23¼	22⅝	23¼+ ¼	
5⅛	3½	BraDorf	.20	4.7	7	28	4¼	4¼	4¼+ ⅛	
27⅝	10½	BrooksP	s.40	2.1	0	4	19⅝	19½	19½	
40	30	BrnFA	1.36	3.4	10	1	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	
43⅝	31	BrnFB	1.36	3.2	11	6	42⅝	42	42 — ¼	
4⅛	3⅝	BrnF pf	.40	10.		5	4	4	4	
2⅝	1⅛	Burgess				13	2½	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛	
23⅛	9⅝	BurnsIn	.60	2.8	8	51	21⅛	21⅛	21¼+ ⅜	
		— C—C—C —								
21⅛	13⅝	CK Pet	.16	.6	26	426	24⅞	23¼	24⅝+1⅛	
11⅝	5⅛	CDI			3	32	8	7⅝	7⅝— ¼	
9⅝	4⅛	CHB Fd	.57b	9.9	9	4	5⅝	5⅝	5¾+ ¼	
5½	3	CMI Cp	.05e	1.5	5	8	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+ ⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	CRS	.36	2.7	4	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	
25¼	16¼	CSE	1.40b	6.7	7	3	21¼	21	21	
6⅞	3	CagleA				1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛	
25	17	Calder s	.40	2.6	10	51	22⅞	22¼	22¾+ ⅜	
52	31	CalPtC	2	5.2	6	3	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝+ ⅜	
39½	22⅝	Camsa	.30	1.0	11	30	29½	28⅞	29⅛+ ⅛	
0¼	3⅝	Campnll	n		4	16	5½	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛	
14⅝	5¼	CmpChb	g			168	12¼	11⅝	12	
22¼	10½	CdMarc	g.46			44	16½	16¼	16⅛— ⅛	
14½	9¼	CdnOcc	g.24			16	13⅝	10⅛	10½	
4⅝	1⅝	Caresso				31	2⅜	2¼	2¼+ ⅛	
23⅝	16¾	CaroEn	s1.32b	7.0	7	2	15⅝	18⅝	18⅞+ ¼	
55⅛	39	CaroPLpf	5	11.		z50	47	47	47 —1⅛	
5½	2⅝	CarrolDv	.05e	.9	10	139	u 5⅝	5	5½+ ⅜	
10⅛	13⅝	CastlAM	1b	7.0	4	7	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+ ⅛	
21⅝	17½	CasFd	1.60a	7.8		10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
17½	9⅛	Cavitrn	.12e	.8	22	0	15¼	15¼	15¼+ ⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	CulluCft			4	4	0¼	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛	
33⅝	25¼	CenM	pf3.50	12.		z20	28¼	28¼	28⅛— ¼	
8	5⅝	CentSe	.70e	8.8		24	8	7⅝	8 + ⅛	
7½	5	CtryFe	.10e	1.5	5	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
28	15⅝	Cenvill	1.40	4.8	5	95	u29¼	28⅝	29⅛+1⅛	
7⅝	4½	Cetec	.12	2.3	0	18	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅝	1	ChampHo				754	1¼	1	1¼+ ⅛	
15⅛	14½	ChmpPd	s.72	4.3	7	37	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝— ¼	
26¼	14¼	ChrtMd	s		11	11	24¼	24	24¼+ ¼	
11	8	Chmpist	.28	2.7	0	x4	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+ ⅛	
21⅞	14⅝	ChiRv	1.40	10.	12	2	16	14	16	
39	15⅝	ChiefDv p				161	31⅛	30	30⅝+ ⅜	
14	0⅛	ChildWld			8	10	9	8⅝	9 + ⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	ChilmCp	.30	5.5	6	6	5¼	5½	5½— ⅛	
13⅝	9¼	CircleK	s.60	5.7	7	114	13	11⅝	12 + ½	
11⅝	8¼	Citation	.56	5.4	0	22	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+ ⅛	
26½	13½	CityGas	1	6.0	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛	
7¼	3¼	Clabir	.24	3.9	0	x37	6⅛	6	6⅛+ ⅛	
15	10⅝	Claroml	.58e	3.8		9	u15¼	15⅛	15¼+ ¼	
7⅝	4⅛	ClarkC	.34e	6.3	5	5	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+ ½	
14	13⅛	Claus s	.72	5.1	4	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼— ⅛	

(Continued on Page 13)

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Chicago Futures

June 25, 1980

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	4.24½	4.34	4.21	4.33½	+.10½
Sep	4.34½	4.45½	4.34	4.44	+.09¼
Dec	4.58	4.63	4.52	4.62½	+.09
Mar	4.69	4.77	4.66½	4.75¾	+.07¾
May	4.76	4.82½	4.73	4.82	+.08¼
Jul	4.75	4.80	4.75½	4.79	+.04½

Sales Tues. 21,505.
Total open interest Tues. 49,968, up 1,084 from Mon.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	2.84	2.84¼	2.83	2.84¼	+.01
Sep	2.89¼	2.91	2.88½	2.90½	+.01½
Dec	2.96	2.97½	2.95	2.97¼	+.02
Mar	3.07½	3.09½	3.07¼	3.09¼	+.01¾
May	3.15½	3.17	3.15	3.16¾	+.01½
Jul	3.20½	3.21¼	3.20¼	3.21¼	+.01

Sales Tues. 33,815.
Total open interest Tues. 146,767, off 505 from Mon.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	6.49	6.56½	6.47	6.56	+.09
Aug	6.58	6.63	6.55¼	6.62¾	+.07¼
Sep	6.67½	6.73½	6.64	6.73½	+.09¾
Nov	6.82½	6.90	6.79	6.89	+.09½
Jan	6.98	7.04	6.95	7.03¾	+.08
Mar	7.14	7.21	7.11½	7.21	+.09¼
May	7.27½	7.33	7.24½	7.33	+.08½
Jul	7.35½	7.43	7.34½	7.43	+.08½

Sales Tues. 43,771.
Total open interest Tues. 114,053, up 713 from Mon.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	174.60	177.40	174.60	177.30	+2.80
Aug	178.30	180.90	178.30	180.70	+2.90
Sep	181.50	183.90	181.30	183.80	+2.80
Oct	184.50	187.00	183.90	187.00	+3.10
Dec	189.30	192.00	189.00	191.90	+3.00
Jan	192.00	194.50	192.00	194.50	+2.80
Mar	197.00	199.00	196.50	198.80	+2.60
May	200.00	202.30	200.00	202.30	+2.30
Jul	205.00	206.80	205.00	206.80	+2.30

Sales Tues. 11,094.
Total open interest Tues. 45,936, off 554 from Mon.
Note: Close is average of last two trades

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	22.65	22.80	22.55	22.79	+ .17
Aug	22.92	23.05	22.80	23.04	+ .17
Sep	23.15	23.28	23.05	23.26	+ .19
Oct	23.40	23.45	23.28	23.45	+ .12
Dec	23.88	23.88	23.62	23.83	+ .14
Jan	24.00	24.00	23.80	23.93	+ .13
Mar	24.30	24.30	24.15	24.30	+ .12
May	24.60	24.60	24.45	24.60	+ .15
Jul	24.90	24.90	24.75	24.90	+ .20
Aug	.	.	.	24.95	+ .15

Sales Tues. 11,130.
Total open interest Tues. 67,795, up 1,414 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

OATS
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	1.74	1.77½	1.74	1.76½	—.00¼
Sep	1.74	1.78	1.74	1.77¾	+.00¼
Dec	1.78½	1.82	1.78½	1.81¼	+.00½
Mar	1.84	1.87	1.84	1.84½	+.00½
May	1.90	1.90	1.88½	1.89½	+.00½

Sales Tues. 1,764.
Total open interest Tues. 5,079, off 65 from Mon.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	69.20	69.97	68.50	69.82	+ .70
Oct	66.70	67.70	66.45	67.45	+ .58
Dec	67.00	68.30	67.15	68.20	+ .63
Jan	68.50	68.70	68.00	68.70	+ .29
Feb	68.45	68.97	68.05	68.95	+ .50
Apr	68.60	69.60	68.30	69.52	+ .67

Est. sales 23,981; sales Tues. 26,772.
Total open interest Tues. 53,792, up 306 from Mon.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	77.40	77.70	76.70	77.62	+ .12
Sep	76.60	77.30	76.10	77.12	+ .42
Oct	76.40	76.75	75.90	76.45	+ .03
Nov	77.00	77.30	76.55	77.22	+ .15
Jan	77.58	78.00	77.30	78.00	+ .20
Mar	78.10	78.30	78.00	78.30	— .05
Apr	78.50	78.65	78.15	78.60	.
May	78.50	78.00	78.30	78.50	.

Est. sales 3,613; sales Tues. 4,129.
Total open interest Tues. 12,310, up 334 from Mon.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	40.30	40.87	39.00	40.60	+ .50
Aug	39.40	39.90	39.05	39.75	+ .45
Oct	39.40	39.90	39.00	39.70	+ .48
Dec	42.40	43.25	42.15	42.90	+ .68
Feb	45.40	46.20	45.10	46.05	+ .75
Apr	44.90	45.50	44.05	45.22	+ .42
Jun	46.40	47.70	45.70	47.20	+ .70
Jul	47.10	47.90	46.50	47.75	+ .53
Aug	.	.	.	48.50	.

Est. sales 6,805; sales Tues. 9,164.
Total open interest Tues. 27,154, up 393 from Mon.

PORK BELLIES
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	34.85	35.60	34.27	35.17	+ .27
Aug	35.25	35.55	34.05	34.82	+ .07
Feb	52.75	53.35	51.50	53.12	+1.12
Mar	53.25	53.50	51.65	53.00	+ .73
May	53.76	54.30	52.65	53.55	+ .30
Jul	54.30	54.30	52.25	54.10	+ .00
Aug	52.75	52.78	52.75	52.75	+ .10

Est. sales 14,598; sales Tues. 2,132.
Total open interest Tues. 21,802, off 491 from Mon.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS
30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	44.50	45.25	44.50	45.10	+ .30
Aug	44.70	45.05	44.60	44.85	+ .35
Oct	43.75	43.75	43.53	43.56	— .20
Dec	43.70	43.77	43.70	43.77	+ .17
Feb	45.40	45.50	45.20	45.50	
Apr	.	.	.	45.80	+ .30
Jun	.	.	.	46.60	+ .10
Jul	.	.	.	46.50	+ .50

Est. sales 93; sales Tues. 257.
Total open interest Tues. 1,125, off 1 from Mon.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul				47.50	
Sep	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	+ .10
Oct	.	.	.	57.40	.
Nov	.	.	.	61.50	.
Dec	.	.	.	64.50	.

Est. sales 1; sales Tues..
Total open interest Tues. 40, up 2 from Mon.

LUMBER old contracts
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	195.90	197.80	195.50	196.30	+1.00
Sep	208.70	212.90	208.30	212.70	+4.50
Nov	214.00	217.20	213.30	216.80	+4.30
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	209.00	210.90	208.10	210.90	+3.30
Mar	216.80	218.80	215.50	218.60	+3.60
May	219.50	223.00	219.50	222.20	+3.30
Jul	225.00	228.50	224.80	228.20	+3.80
Sep	228.00	232.00	228.00	232.00	+4.00

Est. sales 3,628; sales Tues. 2,983.
Total open interest Tues. 11,591, off 119 from Mon.

PLYWOOD
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	192.20	194.00	192.20	193.50	+1.50
Sep	196.50	198.70	196.50	197.50	+1.00
Nov	200.00	201.20	200.00	201.30	+1.50
Jan	204.50	205.00	204.00	204.70	+1.00
Mar	208.00	208.50	208.00	208.50	+1.50
May	.	.	.	211.00	+ .50
Jul	215.00	215.00	214.00	214.00	+ .50
Sep	.	.	.	215.00	

Sales Tues. 532.
Total open interest Tues. 4,842, off 42 from Mon.

U.S.TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	92.75	92.78	92.40	92.55	—.09
Dec	92.38	92.45	92.14	92.26	—.05
Mar	92.10	92.13	91.82	91.19	—.12
Jun	91.84	91.88	91.60	91.66	—.14
Sep	91.50	91.63	91.36	91.43	—.15
Dec	91.40	91.44	91.18	91.23	—.15
Mar	91.16	91.17	90.91	91.01	—.07
Jun	90.94	90.94	90.68	90.74	—.10

Est. sales 10,520; sales Tues. 11,184.
Total open interest Tues. 23,946, up 274 from Mon.

GNMA
(8 pct, $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	80-10	80-13	79-16	80-03	—08
Dec	80-08	80-12	79-17	80-02	—08
Mar	80-05	80-07	79-15	79-31	—07
Jun	79-30	80-00	79-10	79-26	—06
Sep	79-19	79-20	79-14	79-20	—04
Dec	79-11	79-14	79-00	79-13	—03
Mar	77-04	79-08	78-26	79-07	—01
Jun	78-30	78-30	78-24	78-28	—05
Sep	78-23	78-23	78-18	78-20	—06
Dec	78-13	78-12	78-12	78-12	—06
Mar	78-06	78-06	78-06	78-06	—08

Sales Tues. 10,399.
Total open interest Tues. 65,835, up 234 from Mon.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS
($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	91.10	91.13	90.96	91.03	+ .01
Dec	90.91	90.92	90.75	90.85	+ .00
Mar	90.75	90.75	90.75	90.75	+ .05

Sales Tues. 87.
Total open interest Tues. 165, off 2 from Mon.
Note: Close is average of last two trades

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	84-04	84-07	82-19	83-06	—24
Dec	83-24	83-30	82-12	82-30	—24
Mar	83-19	83-19	82-08	82-23	—24
Jun	83-12	83-12	82-04	82-15	—24
Sep	82-29	82-29	81-31	82-09	—22
Dec	82-23	82-25	82-01	82-04	—21
Mar	82-18	82-18	81-29	82-00	—19
Jun	82-08	82-08	81-25	81-28	—18
Sep	82-04	82-04	81-21	81-24	—18
Dec	82-00	82-00	81-20	81-20	—10
Mar	81-29	81-29	01-16	81-17	—18

Sales Tues. 29,610.
Total open interest Tues. 87,858, up 1,223 from Mon.

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	2.3160	2.3220	2.3160	2.3215	+ 10
Sep	2.2945	2.2985	2.2715	2.2953	— 05
Oct	2.2850	2.2905	2.2858	2.2895	+ 20
Dec	2.2735	2.2760	2.2695	2.2740	+ 35
Mar	2.2530	2.2575	2.2510	2.2555	+ 10

Est. sales 2,720; sales Tues. 1,077.
Total open interest Tues. 10,867, up 380 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	.8630	.8640	.8630	.8640	—23
Sep	.8620	.8634	.8620	.8628	—28
Oct	.8610	.8620	.8610	.8620	—23
Dec	.8615	.8618	.8610	.8617	—23
Jan	.8595	.8605	.8595	.8605	—18
Mar	.8605	.8606	.8599	.8605	—20
Apr	.8590	.8600	.8590	.8600	—04
Jun	.8600	.8601	.8594	.8594	—17
Jul	.8580	.8590	.8580	.8590	—10
Sep	.8575	.8585	.8575	.8585	—18

Est. sales 1,226; sales Tues. 1,089.
Total open interest Tues. 12,437, up 70 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	.5647	.5649	.5646	.5647	+01
Sep	.5650	.5657	.5648	.5649	—01
Oct	.5661	.5662	.5661	.5662	+03
Dec	.5670	.5678	.5670	.5674	+02
Jan	.5682	.5683	.5682	.5683	+02
Mar	.5701	.5705	.5698	.5698	—01
Apr				.5705	
Jun	.5720	.5725	.5720	.5721	

Est. sales 1,785; sales Tues. 1,956.
Total open interest Tues. 9,393, up 145 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.
No open contracts

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	.004560	.004573	.004560	.004565	—45
Sep	.004560	.004567	.004548	.004551	—45
Oct	.004570	.004570	.004550	.004550	—58
Dec	.004562	.004570	.004553	.004557	—43
Jan	.	.	.	.004565	—35
Mar	.	.	.	.004570	—45
Apr	.	.	.	.004565	—35

Est. sales 1,848; sales Tues. 1,770.
Total open interest Tues. 7,708, up 547 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	.6116	.6120	.6100	.6107	—09
Sep	.6152	.6161	.6136	.6138	—11
Oct	.6172	.6172	.6160	.6141	—06
Dec	.6223	.6230	.6206	.6215	—01
Jan				.6225	
Mar	.6290	.6306	.6283	.6283	+03
Jun	.6357	.6360	.6357	.6357	+02

Est. sales 2,282; sales Tues. 3,019.
Total open interest Tues. 10,863, off 908 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

ORANGE JUICE.
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	85.95	86.25	85.95	86.20	+0.50
Sep	86.80	86.70	86.50	86.70	+0.10
Nov	87.60	87.60	87.50	87.70	+0.15
Jan	89.95	90.30	89.75	89.75	—0.15
Mar	91.00	91.15	91.00	90.75	—0.25
May	91.80	91.80	91.70	91.75	—0.25
Jul	93.25	93.25	93.20	92.65	—0.25

Est. sales 250; sales Tues. 146.
Total open interest Tues. 5,843 off 2 from Mon.

COTTON, No.2
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	75.35	76.50	75.20	76.10	+1.28
Oct	73.15	73.74	73.00	73.20	+0.38
Dec	72.28	72.75	72.00	72.11	+0.05
Mar	73.25	73.68	72.80	73.08	—0.02
May	74.30	74.65	74.25	74.30	+0.10
Jul				75.10	—0.10
Oct				76.00	
Dec				76.00	

Est. sales 5,050; sales Tues. 5,107.
Total open interest Tues. 28,462 off 590 from Mon.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun				86.25	+ 0.20
Jul	86.80	87.30	85.90	86.35	+ 0.15
Aug	86.70	87.20	86.70	87.20	+ 0.25
Sep	88.40	89.00	87.60	88.00	+ 0.25
Dec	90.40	90.90	89.45	90.00	+ 0.40
Jan	91.20	91.20	90.70	90.70	+ 0.40
Mar	92.50	93.10	92.00	92.20	+ 0.50
May	93.50	94.50	93.50	93.60	+ 0.00
Jul	96.10	96.10	95.00	95.00	+ 0.50
Sep	96.00	96.90	96.40	96.40	+ 0.50
Dec	99.00	99.00	98.50	98.50	+ 0.50
Jan				99.20	+ 0.55
Mar	101.20	101.50	101.20	100.60	+ 0.50

Est. sales 8,300; sales Tues. 7,075.
Total open interest Tues. 32,385 off 486 from Mon.

SILVER
5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	1618.0	1618.0	1578.0	1574.0	— 4.0
Jul	1600.0	1624.0	1570.0	1575.0	— 5.0
Aug	1625.0	1625.0	1625.0	1589.0	— 2.4
Sep	1640.0	1650.0	1610.0	1603.0	— 2.0
Dec	1685.0	1690.0	1650.0	1643.0	+ 1.8
Jan	1704.0	1704.0	1704.0	1657.0	+ 2.5
Mar	1730.0	1730.0	1695.0	1685.0	+ 5.8
May	1756.0	1756.0	1750.0	1712.0	+ 4.2
Jul	1782.0	1782.0	1782.0	1741.0	+ 8.5
Sep				1769.0	+ 10.5
Dec				1809.0	+ 12.0
Jan				1823.0	+ 12.5
Mar				1851.0	+ 14.5

Est. sales 5,580; sales Tues. 3,711.
Total open interest Tues. 23,077 up 189 from Mon.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	660.00	661.30	660.00	661.00	+11.90
Jul	658.00	677.00	647.00	647.90	— 3.20
Oct	670.00	679.00	662.00	663.40	— 1.00
Jan	690.00	697.00	680.00	680.90	+ 0.60
Apr	712.00	718.00	703.00	698.90	+ 3.50
Jul	728.00	733.00	724.00	717.40	+ 3.00

Est. sales 2,432; sales Tues. 2,074.
Total open interest Tues. 6,729 up 135 from Mon.

GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	626.00	630.00	617.00	617.00	— 0.30
Jul	627.50	628.00	617.50	617.50	— 0.00
Aug	631.00	635.50	622.00	623.50	— 0.50
Oct	642.50	648.20	630.00	635.10	+ 0.20
Dec	655.00	659.00	646.00	647.00	+ 0.30
Feb	667.00	672.00	658.00	659.00	+ 1.40
Apr	681.00	684.00	672.00	671.20	+ 2.30
Jun	690.00	696.00	687.00	682.50	+ 3.00
Aug	701.00	709.20	696.00	696.00	+ 3.70
Oct	718.00	721.00	708.00	708.40	+ 4.40
Dec	730.00	730.00	720.00	721.30	+ 5.10
Feb	739.00	746.00	734.00	734.00	+ 5.80
Apr	747.00	755.00	746.70	746.70	+ 6.50

Est. sales 42,000; sales Tues. 29,318.
Total open interest Tues. 132,201 up 4,451 from Mon.

New York Futures

June 25, 1980

ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	7.60	7.90	7.55	7.90	+0.31
Mar	9.50	10.08	9.50	10.08	+0.50
Apr	11.30	11.77	11.30	11.77	+0.50

Est. sales 1,709; sales Tues. 1,203.
Total open interest Tues. 6,034 up 79 from Mon.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	173.50	179.90	173.25	178.45	+ 3.79
Sep	181.50	186.30	181.00	184.44	+ 1.97
Dec	182.50	189.00	182.50	187.02	+ 3.07
Mar	181.50	187.00	181.50	185.50	+ 3.50
May	175.25	181.00	175.50	180.85	+ 4.65
Jul	181.00	182.55	182.55	182.55	+ 4.00
Sep	182.85	184.30	179.00	184.30	+ 6.00

Est. sales 4,570; sales Tues. 6,064.
Total open interest Tues. 16,678 off 927 from Mon.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	34.00	34.25	33.35	33.45	+ 0.14
Sep	35.55	35.70	35.00	35.05	+ 0.22
Oct	36.40	36.70	35.75	35.82	+ 0.13
Jan	37.25	37.25	37.20	36.83	+ 0.33
Mar	37.25	37.40	37.00	37.79	+ 0.38
May	37.25	37.20	36.80	36.80	+ 0.40
Jul	36.20	36.65	36.00	36.05	+ 0.56
Sep	35.20	35.50	34.90	34.90	+ 0.50
Oct	35.20	35.20	34.85	34.85	+ 0.35

Est. sales 10,200; sales Tues. 11,808.
Total open interest Tues. 70,076 off 380 from Mon.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	105.30	106.30	103.90	104.50	—2.10
Sep	105.00	110.65	108.08	108.35	—2.50
Dec	2,510	2,510	2,447	2,450	—62.00
Mar	2,558	2,558	2,501	2,514	—62.00
May	2,600	2,600	2,568	2,573	—57.00
Jul	2,670	2,670	2,633	2,633	—57.00

Est. sales 1,430; sales Tues. 903.
Total open interest Tues. 4,052 off 39 from Mon.
2-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

Cash Prices

June 25, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.74	2.08
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	0.69½	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	348.00	334.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	237.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	69-70	114-115
Lead Spot, lb	0.34	0.55
Copper elect., lb	0.90½	0.88¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.4775	[illegible]
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.34½	0.39½
Silver N.Y., oz	16.80	8.872
Gold N.Y., oz	622.50	281.80

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

June 25, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,171.40 f	1,161.90 f
Reuters	1,679.70	1,676.60
Dow Jones Spot	403.51	401.71
D.J. Futures	446.08	443.70

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Bondtrade Index

June 24, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	93.353	83.951
Previous	93.514	84.208

Dividends

June 25, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt.	Pay.	Rec.
Flightsafety	.	.04	8-15	7-28
H&R Block	Q	.44	9-15	8-14

REDUCED

Company	Per.	Amnt.	Pay.	Rec.
Equit Sav Ln	Q	.15	7-24	[illegible]

STOCK

Company	Per.	Amnt.	Pay.	Rec.
Flightsafety	.	50	PC	[illegible]

STOCK SPLIT

Crystal Oil 3-for-1
Imarco Ltd 3-for-1

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt.	Pay.	Rec.
Carolina Energies	Q	.33	10-1	9-15
Consumers Water	Q	.44	8-25	8-11
Crystal Oil	Q	.12½	7-14	[illegible]
Dayton Malleable	Q	.25	7-25	[illegible]
Glatfelter ph Co	Q	.40	8-1	7-15
Hotel Inv Trust	Q	.40	8-1	7-15
INA Corp	Q	.55	8-15	7-18
Kaiser Indust	Q	.07½	8-15	7-31
Lear Petro Cp	Q	.03	8-28	[illegible]
Trico Indus	Q	.05	8-7	[illegible]
Wash Gas Light	Q	.43	8-1	7-10

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 25, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Esmark	864,800	47⅞	+3⅛
MesaRoy n	707,400	26¾	—2½
IBM	572,100	59⅝	+ ⅜
Texaco Inc	564,200	37⅜	+ ¼
Boeing s	465,000	36⅞	+ ⅜
ValeroEnr n	423,500	22⅝	+1⅛
CoastalCp	421,300	29½	+2⅝
Mobil	390,200	74⅝	+1⅛
SearsRoeb	361,800	17⅝	+ ½
Firestone	354,900	7	— ⅛
Dart Ind	353,200	43⅞	+ ⅜
Whirlpool	339,280	18⅛	+ ⅜
Sony Corp	299,200	10⅛	+ ⅛
Exxon	297,500	65⅞	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil	295,100	42⅝	+1⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	46.50	43.98
Advanced	1,072	883
Volume Up (millions)	33.76	22.12
Declined	459	569
Volume Down (millions)	8.22	10.51
Unchanged	361	439
Total Issues	1,892	1,891
New highs	73	40
New lows	2	5

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	877.39	892.49	874.91	887.54	+10.24
20 Trn	272.44	277.21	272.03	275.39	+3.57
15 Util	114.46	115.85	113.84	114.82	+0.54
65 Stk	316.28	321.34	315.36	319.43	+3.46

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	117.57	115.87	116.72	+1.58
Industrials	132.06	129.40	131.26	+1.95
Utilities	53.81	52.95	53.36	+0.08
Finance	13.18	12.96	13.11	+0.11
Transp.	16.32	16.01	16.22	+0.18

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	66.72	66.23	66.72	+0.88
Industrials	76.07	75.65	76.07	+1.19
Transp.	34.26	34.05	34.09	+0.52
Utilities	39.18	39.10	39.11	+0.46
Finance	66.37	66.09	66.31	+0.46

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 24	134,154	284,174	783
June 23	136,735	315,400	1,168
June 20	116,042	290,129	870
June 19	115,853	291,509	1,036
June 18	120,760	305,997	1,208

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
RangerOil s	513,900	33⅝	+4⅝
GifCang s	396,600	29⅝	+1⅛
HouOilM	374,100	29⅛	+ ¾
ImperOilA g	158,000	39⅛	+1⅝
Dynalect Cp	150,800	14⅛	+1
HuskyOG s	137,800	15⅝	
WangB	121,400	34⅛	+ ⅜
BowValley s	114,300	16½	+ ¼
Beverly Ent	112,900	12⅛	+ ⅜
DomePetr g	91,400	73	+1⅝

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.52	5.13
Advanced	358	319
Volume Up (millions)	4.57	2.93
Declined	220	210
Volume Down (millions)	1.08	1.00
Unchanged	212	225
Total Issues	790	754
New highs	N.A.	22
New lows	N.A.	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.A.	N.A.	294.42	+4.96

European Stock Markets

June 25, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	68.00	67.30
AKZO	23.70	23.90
Albert Heijn	63.80	64.30
Algembank	294.50	295.00
AMEV	86.00	85.60
Amrobank	65.20	65.20
A'Dam Rub	3.40	3.55
Boskalis	87.50	87.30
Bredero	197.00	198.00
Buehrmann T	65.80	65.00
Caland Hldg	22.70	22.10
Elsevier	226.00	228.00
Ennia	135.50	135.50
Fokker	25.10	25.50
Gist Brocades	27.40	27.50
Heineken	56.40	57.50
H.V.A.	38.30	39.50
Hoogovens	16.50	16.60
Naarden	14.00	14.10
K.L.M.	59.00	60.30
Nat. Nedder	112.00	113.00
Nedlloyd	84.50	85.30
Oce Vander G	116.00	116.50
OGEM	10.40	10.20
Pakhoed	41.20	41.30
Philips	17.50	17.70
Robeco	172.50	172.50
Rodamco	109.60	109.00
Rolinco	159.00	159.00
Rorento	112.50	113.50
Royal Dutch	166.50	166.80
RSV	44.10	44.50
Unilever	116.80	117.50
Van Ommer	22.40	22.50
VMF-Stork	34.80	34.60
VNU	83.00	85.50

Anp-Cbs Index: 84.50
Previous: 84.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,765	1,800
Cockerill	238	244
EBES	1,925	1,885
Electrobel	6,060	6,190
GB-Inno-BM	2,340	2,340
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,420	1,400
Hoboken	2,450	2,620
Petrofina	5,020	5,060
Ph. Gevaert	1,250	1,248
Soc. Generale	1,486	1,494
Sofina	3,308	3,300
Solvay	2,710	2,700
Traction Elec	2,455	2,455
Un. Miniere	734	738
V. Montagne	1,354	1,350

Bourse Index: 152.74
Previous: 150.26

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	78.00	78.00
Allianz Vers.	401.50	402.00
B.A.S.F.	147.80	149.00
Bayer	118.50	119.10
Bayer Hypo	250.00	255.00
Bayer Verein	294.00	298.50
Commerzbank	175.00	177.00
Cont. Gummi	65.20	67.00
Daimler	271.00	274.50
Degussa	246.10	245.00
Demag	121.00	130.00
D.Babcock	205.00	206.00
Deutsche Bnk	275.80	278.00
Dresdner Bnk	193.50	197.00
Du. Schulte	165.00	172.00
GHH	206.50	207.50
Hapag Lloyd	65.00	63.00
Hochtief	418.00	415.00
Hoechst	118.80	119.70
Hoesch	24.50	24.70
Holzmann	410.00	400.00
Horten	141.00	142.50
Kali u Salz	189.00	168.00
Karstadt	236.50	239.00
Kaufhof	190.00	190.00
K.H.D.	217.40	217.00
Kloeckner	42.40	42.00
Krupp	41.00	42.00
Linde	316.50	315.00
Lufthansa	79.50	78.80
MAN	157.50	188.00
Mannesman	124.00	123.50
Metallgesell.	260.00	260.00
Muench. Ruck	536.00	535.00
Neckermann	132.00	134.50
Preussag	220.80	219.00
RWE.new	186.00	186.00
Schering	195.20	195.50
Siemens	274.90	275.50
Thyssen	65.10	67.40
Varta	151.00	153.00
Veba	146.60	145.90
VEW	116.30	117.50
Volkswagen	181.00	184.00

Siemens Index: 140.25
Previous: 141.00

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.84	0.84
AA Cp	$13.50	12.75
Anglo-Am	0.83	0.80
Babcock-Wil	0.94	0.95
Barclays Bnk	3.95	3.96
BAT Ind.	2.63	2.65
Beecham Gp	1.40	1.36
BICC	1.24	1.30
BOC Int'l	0.74	0.75
Boots	2.18	2.11
Bowater	1.79	1.77
B.P.	3.48	3.64
Burmah	2.29	2.24
Coats Patons	0.53½	0.53
Charter Gold	2.00	1.93
Cadbury Sc.	0.61¼	0.61½
Cons.Gold Fds	5.10	4.98
Courtaulds	0.73	0.71
De Beer	$9.23	9.05
Distillers	1.97	2.03
Dunlop	0.79	0.79
Free St Ged	54⅛	52⅝
GEC	4.04	3.94
GKN	2.43	2.49
Glaxo	2.24	2.22
GUS	4.32	4.30
Guinness	0.93	0.91
Hawker-Sidd	2.08	2.00
ICI	3.82	3.78
Imps	0.85	0.84¼
Lonrho	0.96	0.93
Lucas	2.04	2.03
Marks-Spenc	0.93	0.92
Metal Box	2.90	2.90
Plessey	1.60	1.57
Randfontein	$48.50	47.00
Rank Org.	1.94	1.91
Reed	1.30	1.30
Rolls Royce	N.Q.	0.57½
Royal Dutch	37	37⅛
R.T.Z.	4.21	4.20
Shell	4.02	3.98
Thorn (A)	2.88	2.76
Trafalgar H	0.48¼	0.48½
Tube Invest.	2.72	2.72
Ultramar	3.72	3.66
Unid Biscuits	0.78	0.78
Vickers	N.Q.	1.29
War Loan 3½	32⅝	33
W. Deep	$46.75	45.00
W. Driefn	$88.50	86.50
W. Holding	$64.75	62.00
Woolworth	0.61¼	0.60¾
ZCI	0.26	0.26

F.T. 30 Index: 465.90
Previous: 462.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	7.05	7.05
Bastogi	613.00	622.00
Centrale	13,380	13,150
ERBA	3,130.00	3,150.00
ErcMarelli	348.00	355.00
Fiat	1,790.00	1,791.00
Finsider	69.00	70.00
Generali	61,800	61,800
IFI	3,040.00	3,000.00
Italcimenti	24,500	24,300
Italgas	850.00	889.00
Italsider	323.00	322.00
LaRinas	149.80	153.50
Montedis	152.25	153.50
Olivetti	1,900.00	1,840.00
Pirelli	2,180.00	2,199.00
Snia Visco	769.00	770.00

BCI Index: 105.99
Previous: 105.93

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	409.00	411.00
Alsthom Atl.	47.00	46.90
BIC	509.00	504.00
Bouygues	615.00	612.00
BSN	1,012.00	1,016.00
Carrefour	1,628.00	1,542.00
Cim Lafarge	259.50	258.80
Club Mediter	400.50	401.00
Cofimeg	145.50	146.20
Cie Bancaire	324.00	322.00
CFP	258.40	253.50
CGE	391.50	390.00
CCF	170.00	171.00
Creusot Loire	77.00	73.20
CSF	478.00	474.00
Dumez	744.00	741.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,305.00	1,292.00
Ferodo	370.00	372.00
Gen Occident	309.00	309.00
Hachette	257.50	243.50
Imetal	104.00	102.10
Legrand	1,385.00	1,400.00
L.Oreal	645.00	656.00
Mach Bull	57.20	57.50
Matra	9,400.00	9,300.00
Michelin	772.00	791.00
Moet Henn	578.00	574.00
Moulinex	75.10	76.10
Nord-Est L.	34.20	33.00
Paribas	235.00	224.50
Penarroya	90.00	89.40
Pernod Ric	317.00	312.00
Perrier	243.50	247.00
Peugeot	229.50	219.00
Poclain	221.00	222.00
Printemps	120.70	121.80
PUK	109.20	109.00
Radiotech.	270.00	273.00
Redoute	435.00	435.80
Rh Poulenc	125.00	126.00
Roussel Uclaf	248.00	249.00
Sacilor	23.40	23.50
St Gobain	128.90	128.40
Skis Rossignol	685.00	680.00
Suez	278.50	274.00
Telemecan	928.00	903.00
ThomsonBr	233.00	227.00
Usinor	12.20	12.15

Agefi Index: 138.37
Previous: 137.38

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,180	1,180
Buehrle	2,790	2,775
B Boveri	1,635	1,630
Cib Geigy	1,075	1,080
Cr Suisse	2,195	2,195
Elektrowatt	2,380	2,370
Fisher	810	815
Hoff-Roche B	6,475	6,475
Interfood	5,525	5,500
Jelmoli	1,340	1,350
Landis Gyr	1,380	1,380
Nestle	3,500	3,500
Sandoz	3,725	3,725
Schindler	1,275	1,275
Ste B. Suisse	372	373
Sulzer	2,895	2,890
Swissair	737	741
U.B. Suisse	3,250	3,245
Winterthur	2,590	2,580
Zurich Ins.	13,325	13,300

SBC Index: 327.80
Previous: 326.90

Tokyo Exchange

June 25, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	180	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	179
Asahi Glass	384	Mitsubi Chem.	223
Canon	649	Mitsubi Corp.	645
Dai Nip. Print	520	Mitsubi Elec	199
Fuji Bank	415	Mitsui Co.	373
Fuji Photo	616	Mitsukoshi	447
Hitachi	268	Nippon Elec.	406
Honda Motor	555	Nippon Steel	134
C. Itoh	420	Sharp	547
I.H.I.	150	Sony Corp	2,170
Japan Air L.	2,300	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	935	Sumitomo Chem.	129
Kao Soap	435	Sumitomo Metal	158
Kawasaki Steel	135	Taisho Marine	270
Kirin Brewery	445	Takeda	518
Komatsu	385	Teijin	137
Kubota	356	Tokyo Marine	619
Matsu El. Ind.	680	Toray	212
Matsu E. Wks	547	Toyota	822

New Index: 469.38; Previous: 471.64
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,761.25; Previous: 6,806.37

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
June 25, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	850.50	851.00	849.00	850.00
3 months	875.00	875.50	877.00	877.50
Cathodes: spot	820.00	822.00	823.00	825.00
3 months	850.00	852.00	853.00	855.00
Tin: spot	7,350.00	7,370.00	7,350.00	7,355.00
0 months	7,315.00	7,320.00	7,300.00	7,305.00
Lead: spot	323.50	324.50	320.00	322.00
3 months	331.00	331.50	330.00	331.00
Zinc: spot	292.00	293.00	294.00	295.00
3 months	305.00	306.00	307.00	307.50
Silver: spot	690.00	693.00	642.00	644.00
3 months	720.00	722.00	691.50	693.00
Aluminium: spot	729.00	731.00	771.00	712.00
0 months	720.00	721.00	710.00	711.00
Nickel: spot	2,720.00	2,730.00	2,710.00	2,720.00
3 months	2,780.00	2,790.00	2,760.00	2,770.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 25, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	373.00	360.00	348.00	348.25	354.00	351.00
Oct	389.00	377.00	384.75	385.00	372.00	371.00
2,783 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Jly	1,106	1,085	1,091	1,092	1,107	1,108
Sep	1,125	1,102	1,104	1,105	1,124	1,125
Dec	1,168	1,147	1,148	1,149	1,169	1,170
Mar	1,205	1,180	1,180	1,186	1,206	1,207
May	1,228	1,209	1,209	1,210	1,229	1,233
Jly	1,253	1,245	1,230	1,237	1,250	1,260
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,260	1,282	1,265	1,285
2,334 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jly	1,525	1,482	1,518	1,515	1,494	1,495
Sep	1,596	1,535	1,545	1,546	1,556	1,557
Nov	1,615	1,565	1,591	1,594	1,590	1,592
Jan	1,625	1,582	1,612	1,615	1,613	1,614
Mar	1,600	1,555	1,580	1,584	1,580	1,400
May	1,580	1,561	1,580	1,590	1,595	1,405
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	1,625	1,589	1,590
7,578 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 25, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Aug	3,422	3,345	3,340	3,345	+5
Oct	3,590	3,510	3,530	3,533	+25
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	3,510	—	+20
Dec	3,476	3,410	3,420	3,425	+29
Mar	3,730	3,730	3,720	3,740	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,740	—	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,730	—	Unch.
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,760	—	Unch.
1,758 lots.					
COCOA					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,060	Unch.
Sep	1,081	1,081	1,065	1,078	—35
Dec	1,093	1,085	1,085	1,090	—15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,115	—	—5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,130	1,155	—8
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,140	1,165	Unch.
27 lots					

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—

Am Brands
AmBrd 1.70pf
AMfInc s
Boston Ed
BristMyer
Brwng Fer
CBI Indu
CompRL
CentLaEn u
ComPsvc wi
ConGnins
CooperIn s
Coopin cvpf
CrwnZelcy p
DomeMng
Dreyfus Cp
Edwards s
EquitGas
Esmark
Fairmont
FinCpAm
FluorCp s
FostrWhlr
[illegible]

NEW LOWS—

[illegible]

Iraq, Venezuela Raise Oil Prices $2 to About $32

LONDON, June 25 (Reuters) — Iraq and Venezuela are raising their basic oil prices by $2 a barrel to $31.96 and $32 respectively, according to separate reports today.

In Tokyo, oil industry sources said that Iraq had told buyers it was raising the price of its Basrah light crude from July 1. In Caracas, the state news agency said that Venezuela would announce its increase today.

Kuwait announced two weeks ago that it would raise its oil price by $2 to $31.50 a barrel on July 1, and industry sources have expected more increases to be disclosed in the next few days by other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

In Canadian funds. cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
ll Prco	$10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
elco E	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
ro Ind A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
n Gas A	$31	30⅝	31	+ ½
a Nat	$20⅛	20	20	− 1
o Cent	$24½	24½	24½	− ⅛
oma St	$31	30⅞	30⅞	− ¼
tres W A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
gue C pr	$6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
bestos	$34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ¼
o A	$22⅛	22	22	− ¼
Can	$44½	43½	44⅛	+ ⅛
k N S	$30½	29⅞	30½	+ ⅞
ller Res	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
malea	$20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
ndo M	$30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
FP	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
Phone	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
unswk	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
d Cos	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
E	$18	17¾	18	+ ½
l Frv	$20	19¼	19⅛	− ⅛
Pow A	$17⅜	17	17⅜	
nlla	$23⅛	22⅞	22	+ ⅜
Nor West	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
Pockrs	$30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
Perm	$18½	18⅜	18⅛	
Trust	$26	25⅛	26	+ 1
blesy A	$19¼	18⅞	18⅞	− ¼
E	$28¼	20¼	28¼	− 1
Bk Com	$26⅛	26	26¼	+ ⅛
P Ent	$22⅞	22	22	
Tire A	$28⅛	28	28⅛	
del Oil	$30	29⅝	30	+ ½
o	$16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
slor	$13½	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
onese	$6⅛	6	6	
rakee	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
Distrb	$8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ½
Fardy	290	285	285	− 5
west A	$6	5⅞	6	
ka R	$22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
loml	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
sh Intl	$14½	14¼	14½	
rus	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
r Res	$17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
n Dev	$8	7⅞	8	
n A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
lsea	$43	42⅝	43	
knsn	$15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅛
Sridge	$17	17	17	
sco A	$33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	− ⅜
Store	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
Pont A	$25	25	25	− ⅛
e L A	$10¼	10¼	10¼	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, June 24, 1980

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
2900 Electhoms	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ½
5233 Falcon C	$10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
590 Fibrg Nik	399	99	99	
500 Ped Ind A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
845 Fraser	$16⅝	16⅛	16½	
4750 G M Res	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
200 D Distrb A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
1800 G Distrb w	450	450	450	− 5
13808 Gibraltar	$12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+ ⅞
300 Groft G	$15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
2100 Granduc	325	310	315	−10
300 GL Forest	$48	48	48	
342 Greyhed	$15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¼
225 N Group A	425	425	425	
800 Nord Crp A	198	190	190	
1376 Nowker	$19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
580 Hayes D	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
1054 N Bay Co	$25⅛	25	25⅛	− ⅛
6275 IAC	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	− ⅛
3300 Iedal	$13⅜	12½	12⅞	
200 Inglis	$13⅞	12¼	13⅞	+ ⅜
100 Iel Mogul	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
17221 Intpr Pipe	$17⅝	17¼	17¼	− ¼
105 Inv Grp A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
100 Ivaco	$17	17	17	
1116 Jaenack	$11⅜	11⅛	11¼	− ⅛
6383 Kaiser Re	$31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
7850 Kam Kotia	$6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
1450 Kerr Add	$15⅝	15½	15½	+ ¼
35984 Labatt A	$24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
100 Lab Min	$50	50	50	
14900 Lacana	$9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
100 LDnt Cem	$5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¼
3076 LL Lac	$9⅞	8¾	9⅞	+ ½
2943 Loblaw Co	490	480	490	
1400 MICC	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ½
302 Mclan H A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
2050 McGraw H	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
481 Est Mirtic	315	315	315	+ 5
18415 Mitel Corp	$25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
875 Molson A	$31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ¼
715 Molson B	$30	29⅞	29⅞	
14461 Moore	$36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	+ ¼
6800 Murphy	$27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
2200 Nal Trust	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
40154 Noranda	$25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
10976 Norcen	$34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ¼
320 Nowsco W	$24⅝	24	24	+ ¼
3025 Nu-Wst A	$19	18⅞	19	
3700 Oakwood P	$18⅞	16⅛	18⅝	− ⅛

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
6100 Oshawa A	$9	9	9	
15940 Pamour	$15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
250 PanCan P	$72	72	72	
2000 Pambina	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	− ¼
5622 Petrofina	$51	50⅛	51	+ ½
1300 Phonix Oil	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
1340 Pine Point	$32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
14200 Place G	325	305	315	− 5
12030 Placer	$18	17½	17½	− ⅛
2450 Ram	$22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+ ¼
511 Rd Stenhs A	$9½	9¼	9⅛	− ⅛
100 Reichhold	$12⅛	12½	12½	
3410 Revnu Prp	182	181	181	
650 Ramao	$60	60	60	− ⅛
1340 Rothmao	$23⅛	22¼	23½	+ ¼
9900 Sceptre	$13⅛	12⅝	15¾	
1120 Scotts	$6⅛	6	6	
43461 Shell Can	$35⅝	34⅛	35⅝	+ 1⅛
5415 Sherritt	$12⅝	12⅝	12½	− ⅛
1025 Slama	$34	34	34	+ ⅜
4907 S Sears A	$0⅛	0	0⅛	+ ⅛
400 Slater Stl	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	
6675 Soethm	$35½	35	35½	
300 St Brodcst	$12½	12½	12½	

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
26789 Stelco A	$29¾	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
200 Steep R	430	430	430	− 5
2358 Sulpetro B	$18⅝	17½	18⅝	+ ⅞
1000 Talcorp A	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
100 Tara	$12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
999 Teck Cor A	$17⅞	17	17	− ⅝
3325 Teck Cor B	$15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
10798 Tex Cas	$98¾	97	98	− ½
2200 Thom N A	$17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅝
8109 Tor Dm Bk	$29	28¼	29	+ ¼
13650 Torstar B	$23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
1121 Traders A	$14⅛	14	14	
7600 Trns Mt	$12¾	12⅛	12⅛	− ¼
7600 Trizty Res	$14⅝	14	14⅛	
15476 TrCan PL	$23½	23	23⅛	− ⅛
4285 Turbo Cl B	$26	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
19082 UGas A	$11½	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
1570 Union Oil	$38½	38⅞	38⅛	+ ½
2195 U Keno	$39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	+ ⅞
15600 U Siscoe	$17	16¼	17	+ ⅛
45 Us Carbid	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅝
3950 Versti Cor	$13⅜	13¼	13¼	
200 Vestgron	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
400 Weldwod	$22	22	22	− ⅛
4270 West Mine	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
35 Westnhse	$38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	− ⅛
18400 Weston	$26½	26	26⅛	− ⅛
9206 Willroy	$7⅝	7	7⅜	+ ⅝
401 Woodwd A	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
2200 Yk Bear	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	− ⅛

Total sales 4,013,975 shares

Market Closed

All financial markets were closed Tuesday in Quebec for a local holiday.

Canadian Indexes

June 25, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	377.32	N.Q.
Toronto	2,053.00	2,031.90

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Weekly net asset valua
on June 23, 1980
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $85.21
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $62.08
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Lch

The annual report for the year 1979
of

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June 26, 1980

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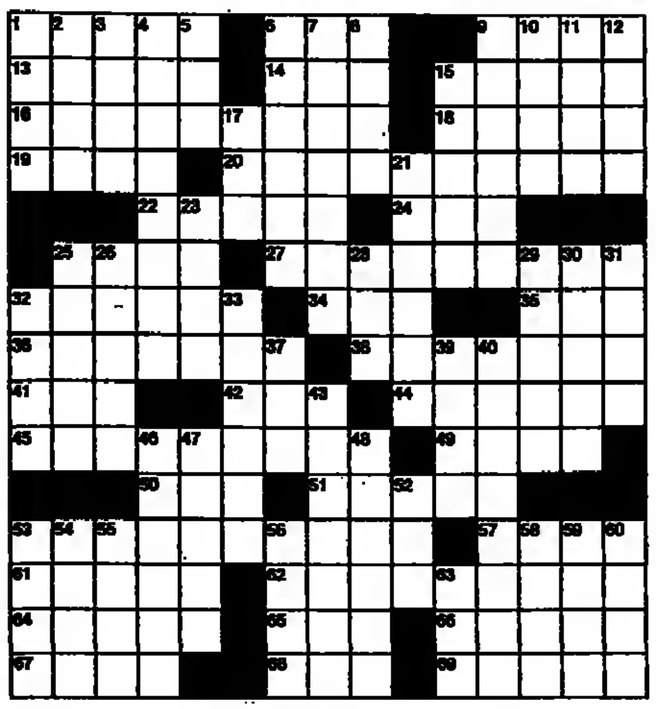
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
James Capel & Co.
Copenhagen Handelsbank
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
DB Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financière Luxembourg
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
European Banking Company Limited
Fuji International Finance Limited
Hambros Bank Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Lazard Frères et Cie
McLeod Young Weir International Limited
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Morgan Stanley International
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited
Okasan Securities Co., Ltd.
Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd.
Rothschild Bank AG
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
J. Vontobel & Co.
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Dean Witter Reynolds International
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



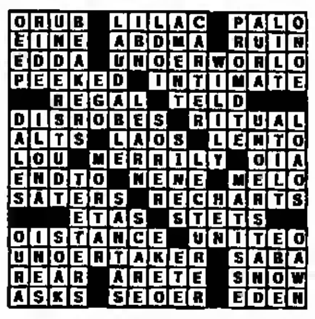
ACROSS

- 1 Nazareth native
- 6 Criminal gang
- 9 Large mackerel
- 13 Asian title
- 14 Copier
- 15 "Unsafe at Any Speed" author
- 16 Bonanzas
- 18 Financial backer
- 19 In a state of awareness
- 20 With penitence
- 22 Suggestive glances
- 24 —— atque vale
- 25 Amphibious jeep
- 27 "—— catfish!"
- 32 Fanfare for a stage entrance
- 34 Set in opposition
- 35 Neighbor of Swed.
- 36 Old clothes
- 38 Portia's waiting woman
- 41 Goddess of recklessness
- 42 Small key
- 44 Pavement productions
- 45 Author of "Julian"
- 49 Shavers
- 50 Old hand
- 51 Domestic duck
- 53 &'s
- 57 Kind of weight or cord
- 61 Type of concern
- 62 Small roll of tobacco
- 64 Wife of Alcinous
- 65 Follower of Mao
- 66 Parlance
- 67 They share a bench with Bench
- 68 Pleased expressions
- 69 Midler

DOWN

- 1 Bell-shaped flower
- 2 Egyptian primeval deity
- 3 Hefty swig
- 4 Sweet-smelling
- 5 Garment part
- 6 Messuages' kin
- 7 Begins firing
- 8 Worst
- 9 Pace that is not quite a gallop
- 10 Upper hand
- 11 Lurch
- 12 Suburb of Paris
- 15 Guileless
- 17 Diamonds, on the street
- 21 Flock of turkeys
- 23 Foil's cousin
- 25 Former treaty acronym
- 26 Make a ledger notation
- 28 Half a sawbuck
- 29 Channel
- 30 Ships' prows
- 31 Stout, in St.-Lô
- 32 For men only
- 33 Attributes
- 37 Caesar
- 39 Be in good standing
- 40 Strong or brave man
- 43 Discoloration
- 46 Some are current
- 47 Brink
- 48 Becomes implanted
- 52 Dos Passos trilogy
- 53 Thickening agent
- 54 Canonized English statesman
- 55 Mottled
- 56 Official records
- 58 Settled
- 59 Type of machine or back
- 60 Rooftree, figuratively
- 63 Umbrella support

Solution to Previous Puzzle

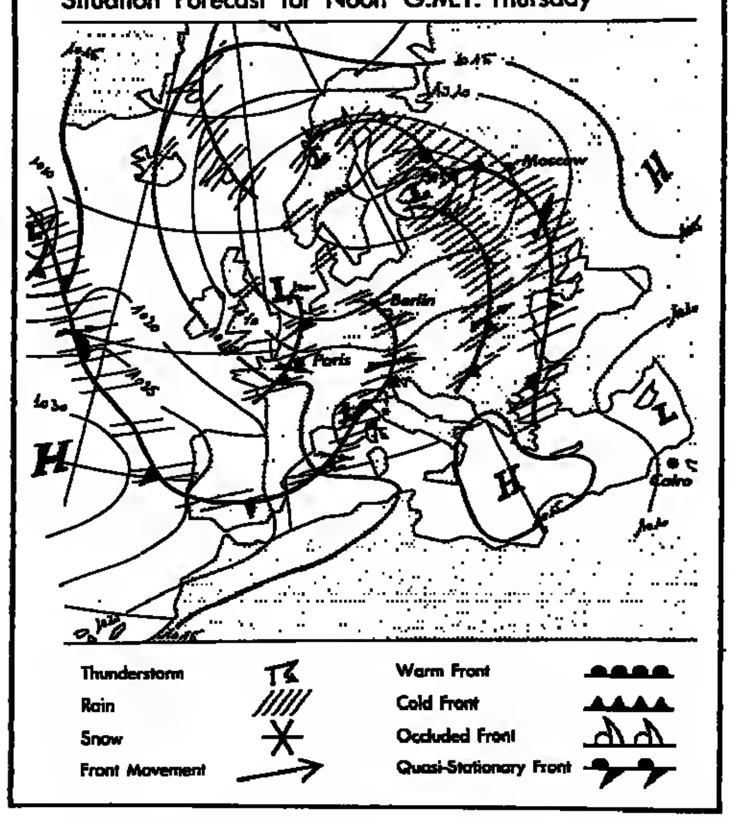

ORUB LILAC PALO
EINE ABDMA RUIN
EDDA UNDERWORLD
PEEKED INTIMATE
REGAL TELD
DISROBES RITUAL
ALTS LAOS LENTO
LOU MERRILY OIA
ENDTO NENE MELO
SATERS RECHARTS
ETAS STETS
DISTANCE UNITED
UNDERTAKER SABA
REAR ARETE SNOW
ASKS SEDER EDEN

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	25	77	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy	MIAMI	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	30	86	Fair	MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
ATHENS	31	88	Fair	MONTREAL	24	75	Fair
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	25	77	Overcast
BELGRADE	24	75	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	57	Overcast
BERLIN	14	57	Rain	NEW YORK	25	77	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	55	Showers	NICE	21	70	Fair
BUCHAREST	31	86	Cloudy	OSLO	16	61	Rain
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	15	59	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Rain	ROME	25	77	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	33	91	Fair	SOFIA	30	86	Fair
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	20	68	Rain
EDINBURGH	17	63	Showers	TEHRAN	30	86	Fair
FLORENCE	22	72	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
FRANKFURT	16	61	Cloudy	TOKYO	25	77	Foggy
GENEVA	15	59	Showers	TUNIS	30	86	Fair
HELSINKI	14	57	Rain	VIENNA	20	68	Cloudy
HOUSTON	34	93	Rain	WARSAW	18	64	Overcast
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair	WASHINGTON	28	82	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Overcast	ZURICH	11	52	Rain
LISBON	22	72	Cloudy				
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday


Moscow
Berlin
Paris
H
L
Thunderstorm
Rain
Snow
Front Movement
Warm Front
Cold Front
Occluded Front
Quasi-Stationary Front

4 Softballs Make a Hard Landing In 700-Foot Cleveland Throw-Off

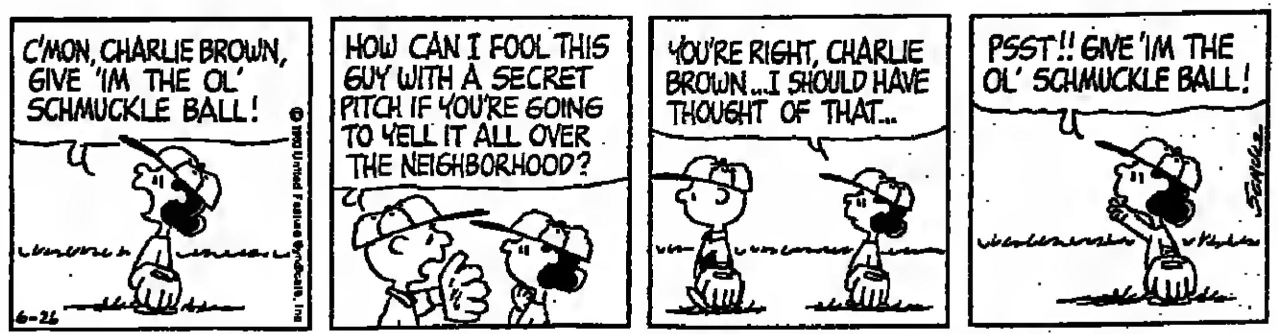
CLEVELAND, June 25 (UPI) — In an attempt to duplicate a 42-year-old feat here, five softballs were thrown off the top of a 700-foot-high building to players in the street, but four did not make it into the mitts.

The throw-off occurred at a ceremony yesterday marking the 50th anniversary of the 52-story Terminal Tower Building.

The Cleveland Competitors professional softball team was trying to repeat a feat performed in 1938, when Cleveland Indians catcher Hank Helf caught a ball tossed from the tower by third baseman Ken Keltner. This time, Ted Stepien, owner of the softball club and the National Basketball Association Cleveland Cavaliers, did the tossing. The players wore batting helmets.

The first ball, traveling at 144 miles an hour, dented the hood of a parked automobile. A second ball bruised the shoulder of a 66-year-old bystander. Another sent a woman to the hospital with a broken arm. Another bounced harmlessly in the street. When outfielder Mike Zarefoss finally caught a ball, a crowd of 2,000 cheered wildly.

PEANUTS


C'MON, CHARLIE BROWN, GIVE 'IM THE OL' SCHMUCKLE BALL!
HOW CAN I FOOL THIS GUY WITH A SECRET PITCH IF YOU'RE GOING TO YELL IT ALL OVER THE NEIGHBORHOOD?
YOU'RE RIGHT, CHARLIE BROWN...I SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT OF THAT...
PSST!! GIVE 'IM THE OL' SCHMUCKLE BALL!
6-26
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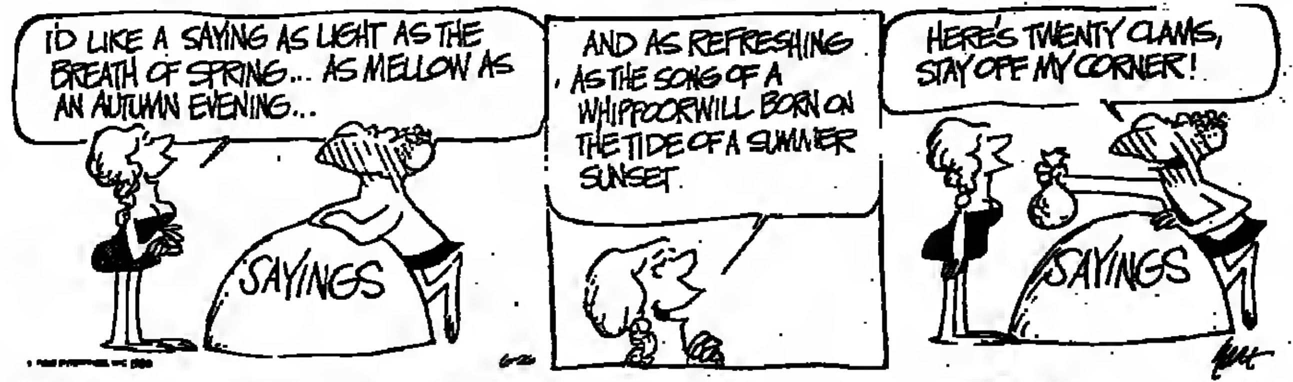
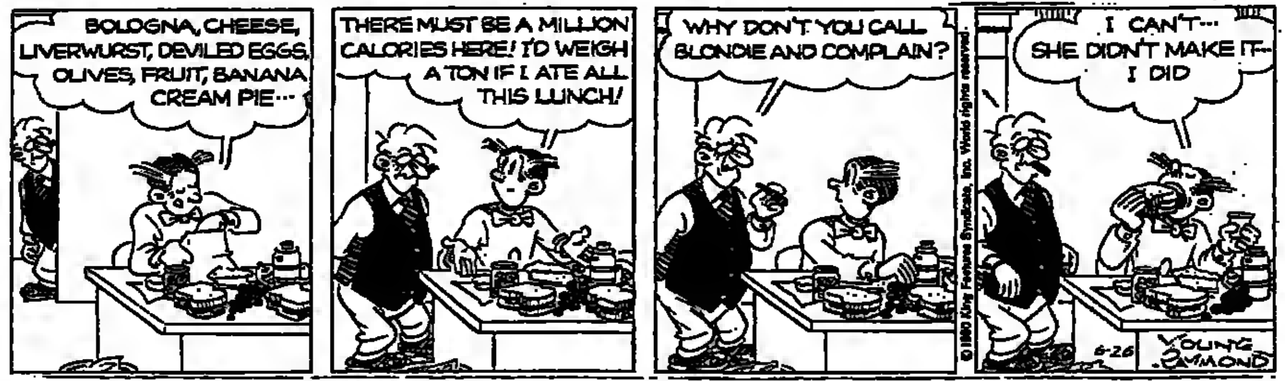
SCHULZ

B.C.


I'D LIKE A SAYING AS LIGHT AS THE BREATH OF SPRING... AS MELLOW AS AN AUTUMN EVENING...
SAYINGS
AND AS REFRESHING AS THE SONG OF A WHIPPOORWILL BORN ON THE TIDE OF A SUMMER SUNSET.
HERE'S TWENTY CLAMS, STAY OFF MY CORNER!
SAYINGS
6-26

BLONDIE


BOLOGNA, CHEESE, LIVERWURST, DEVILED EGGS, OLIVES, FRUIT, BANANA CREAM PIE...
THERE MUST BE A MILLION CALORIES HERE! I'D WEIGH A TON IF I ATE ALL THIS LUNCH!
WHY DON'T YOU CALL BLONDIE AND COMPLAIN?
I CAN'T... SHE DIDN'T MAKE IT— I DID
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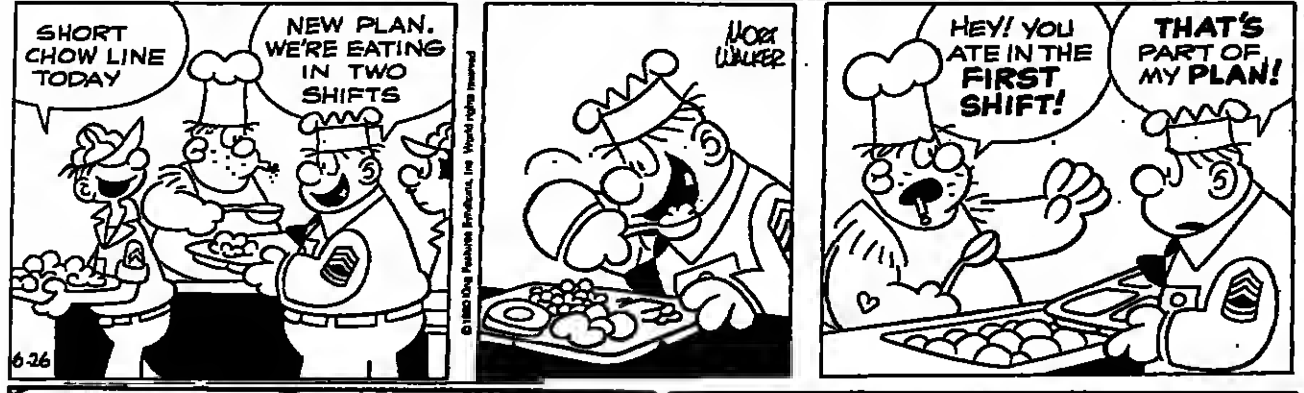
6-26
YOUNG DRAKE
RAYMOND

BEETLE BAILEY


SHORT CHOW LINE TODAY
NEW PLAN. WE'RE EATING IN TWO SHIFTS
MORT WALKER
HEY! YOU ATE IN THE FIRST SHIFT!
THAT'S PART OF MY PLAN!
6-26
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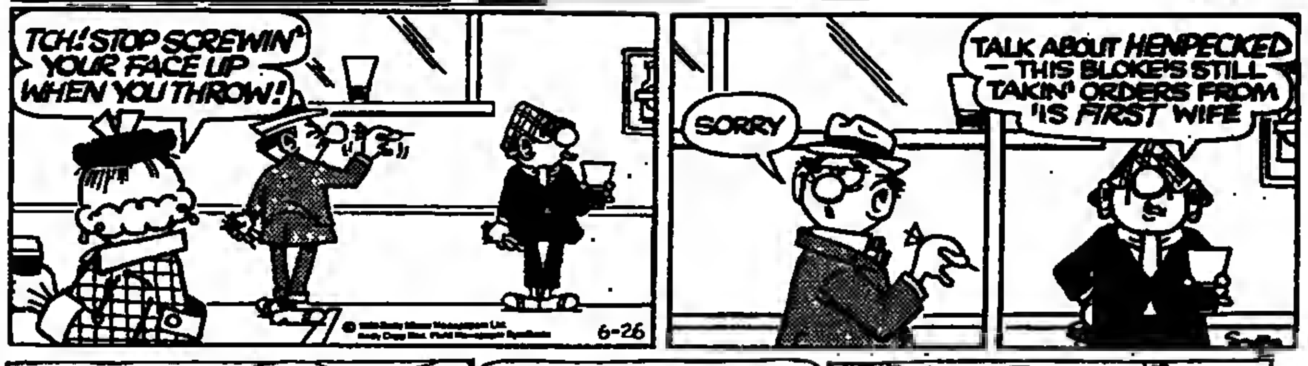
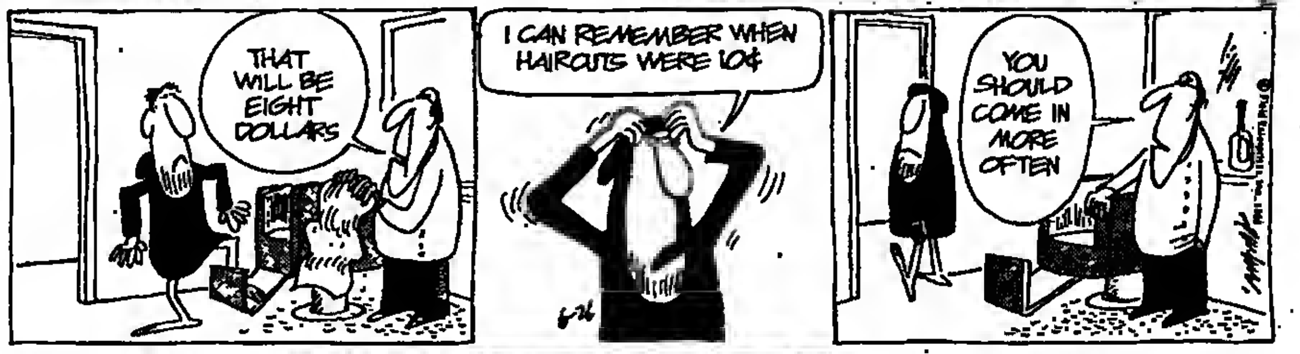
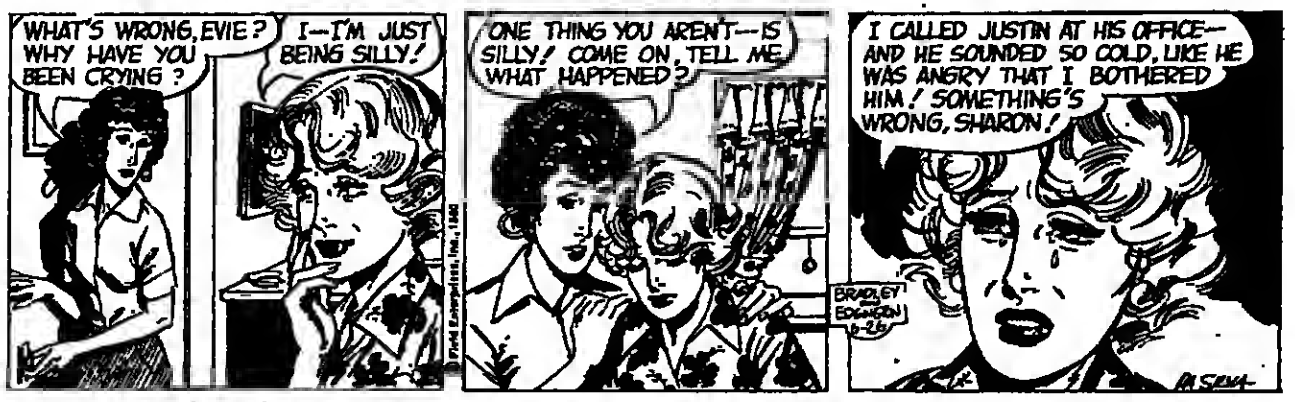
ANDY CAPP


TCH! STOP SCREWIN' YOUR FACE UP WHEN YOU THROW!
SORRY
TALK ABOUT HENPECKED — THIS BLOKE'S STILL TAKIN' ORDERS FROM 'IS FIRST WIFE
6-26

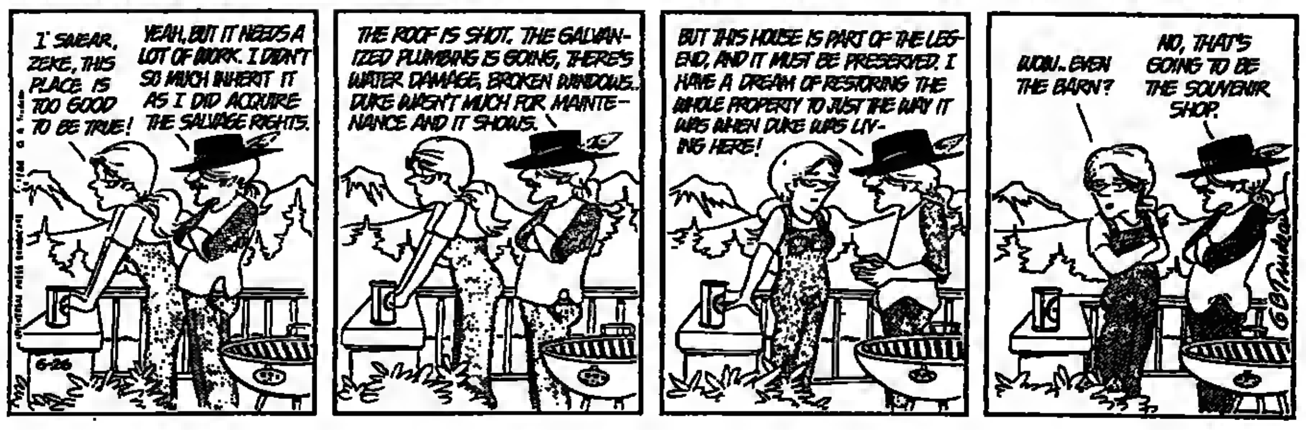
WIZARD of ID


THAT WILL BE EIGHT DOLLARS
I CAN REMEMBER WHEN HAIRCUTS WERE 10¢
YOU SHOULD COME IN MORE OFTEN
6-26

REX MORGAN


WHAT'S WRONG, EVIE? WHY HAVE YOU BEEN CRYING?
I—I'M JUST BEING SILLY!
ONE THING YOU AREN'T—IS SILLY! COME ON, TELL ME WHAT HAPPENED?
I CALLED JUSTIN AT HIS OFFICE— AND HE SOUNDED SO COLD, LIKE HE WAS ANGRY THAT I BOTHERED HIM! SOMETHING'S WRONG, SHARON!
BRADLEY EDGINGTON 6-26
DA SILVA

DOONESBURY


I SWEAR, ZEKE, THIS PLACE IS TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE!
YEAH, BUT IT NEEDS A LOT OF WORK. I DIDN'T SO MUCH INHERIT IT AS I DID ACQUIRE THE SALVAGE RIGHTS.
THE ROOF IS SHOT. THE GALVANIZED PLUMBING IS GOING, THERE'S WATER DAMAGE, BROKEN WINDOWS.. DUKE WASN'T MUCH FOR MAINTENANCE AND IT SHOWS.
BUT THIS HOUSE IS PART OF THE LEGEND, AND IT MUST BE PRESERVED. I HAVE A DREAM OF RESTORING THE WHOLE PROPERTY TO JUST THE WAY IT WAS WHEN DUKE WAS LIVING HERE!
WOW.. EVEN THE BARN?
NO, THAT'S GOING TO BE THE SOUVENIR SHOP.
6-26
GBTrudeau

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

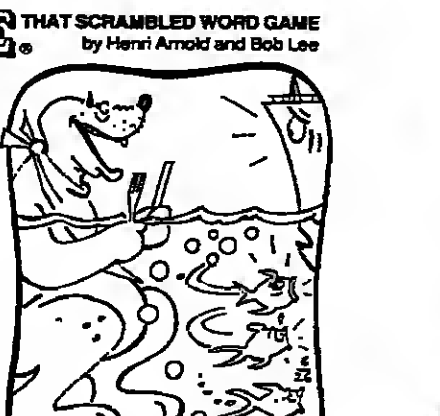
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YINSH

HYSIF

GYSSAR

REBUPS


THE SEA MONSTER'S FAVORITE DISH.

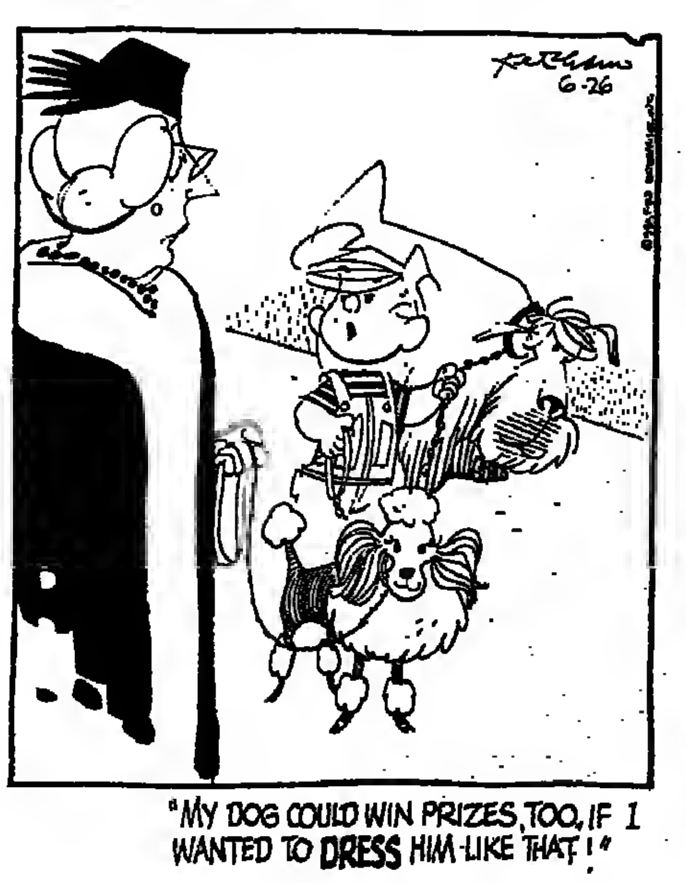
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○ & ○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: MERCY OZONE HALVED LEEWAY
Answer: What he got in his shoulder, as was to be expected—A "WRENCH"

DENNIS THE MENACE


KETCHAM 6-26

"MY DOG COULD WIN PRIZES, TOO, IF I WANTED TO DRESS HIM LIKE THAT!"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

THE LIFE OF D.H. LAWRENCE

By Keith Sagar. Pantheon. Illustrated. 256 pp. $17.95.

Reviewed by James Atlas

BIOGRAPHERS of literary figures face the challenge of how to write about a subject whose life consists largely of sitting alone in a room day after day. Not that writers' lives aren't interesting — the moment when Proust dipped a madeleine in his tea and experienced the involuntary memory that would inspire his great novel, or when Gibbon, loitering on the steps of the Colosseum, decided to write a history of ancient Rome, had the charged intensity of drama. This is the sort of epiphany that can transform a life; and it is these inward revelations that the literary biographer must illuminate.

In Keith Sagar's lavishly illustrated "The Life of D.H. Lawrence," the novelist is often pictured writing, notebook in hand, under a tree in some idyllic locale, but his imaginative life is scarcely intimated. In this lackluster chronicle, he seems merely a neurotic adventurer wandering the face of the Earth. Sagar's brisk narrative rehearses events familiar to any reader of Harry T. Moore's pedestrian but thorough biography, and with none of the critical intelligence that distinguishes Paul Delany's "D.H. Lawrence's Nightmare: The Writer and His Circle in the Years of the Great War."

Brusque Portraits

Indeed, Sagar writes in a sort of shorthand, as if his readers already knew the story, and makes no effort to explain himself. When Lawrence's older brother dies, Sagar speculates: "He had been weakened by overwork, but perhaps a factor was also the split in him caused by his mother's disapproval of his fiancee." And his character portraits are equally brusque; surely it isn't enough to say of Katherine Mansfield that she "unscrupulously accelerated her acceptance as a short-story writer by lifting stories from Chekhov."

Still, this knowing familiarity enables Sagar to be properly sardonic about Lawrence's "narcissistic puritanism and priggishness." And his portrait of Frieda von Richthofen, whom Lawrence convinced to leave her husband and run off with him, is hardly reverential; in his view, she was "amoral, disorderly, wasteful, utterly helpless in the house, lying in bed late, lounging about all day with a cigarette dangling from her mouth." But she was an improvement over Alice Dax, the wife of an Eastwood chemist, who confided in a friend about her relationship with Lawrence: "I gave Bert sex. I had to. He was over at our house, struggling with a poem he couldn't finish, so I took him upstairs and gave him sex. He came downstairs and finished the poem."

Like Paul Morel, the troubled protagonist of his early novel "Sons and Lovers," the young Lawrence was unreasonable and demanding toward the women he fell in love with, but at least he was apologetic about his "inclination toward blundering forwardness" — unlike the later Lawrence of "Women in Love," whose unremitting hostility toward his own characters gives that novel a feverish, bullying tone. Nowhere in the later work does Lawrence permit himself the brooding sensitivity that permeates the last page of "Sons and Lovers" where Paul contemplates "the vastness and terror of the immense night which is roused and stirred for a brief while by the day, but which returns, and will remain a last eternal, holding everything its silence and its living gloom."

It was only when Lawrence fell in love with Frieda and left England that he became such an ardent polemicist. "Lawrence's elopement had been his declaration of wa against society," notes Sagar, "against his own past and whatever survived from it, against his mother and Eastwood and England and, ultimately, the basic values of West ern civilization." In the last tw decades of his life, Lawrence's ardu ous quest for a more tranquil world, the utopia he called Rananim, led him to Italy, Mexico, Ceylon, Aus tralia and New Mexico.

But he could never settle down and was an alien everywhere. Sagar quotes a letter from Kai Gotzsche, young Danish artist whom the nov elist befriended, that gives a pathet ic image of Lawrence toward th end of his life, languishing in a re mote Mexican province, abandoned by Frieda, too ill to work:

"As he lives now, he only writes little in the morning, and the rest o the day he just hangs around on bench or drifts over to the market place, hands in pocket." "I am absolutely sure that he would feel happier and live more happily if he could go out for a few hours a day and have some work to do, milk a cow or plow a field."

Even this terse, provisional biography conveys a sense of the weariness and frustration with life that eventually became Lawrence's dominant motif.

James Atlas is on the staff of The New York Times.

Mexican Cloak With Image Will Undergo Tests

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 25 (AP) — A cactus fiber cloak bearing an image said to be that of the Virgin Mary and thought to be 450 years old will undergo a series of scientific tests.

The tests were suggested after scientists concluded that five dozen infrared photos of the image of Our Lady of Guadalupe, taken last year, failed to explain how the image was applied to the cloak and why both have apparently lasted nearly 450 years. Such crude cloth usually lasts 20 years at most.

Monsignor Enrique Salazar, representing the abbot of the Basilica of Guadalupe in Mexico City, where the image is enshrined, has agreed to the tests. Salazar was in San Antonio over the weekend for a meeting of scientists, historians, theologians and sociologists concerning the study.

Tradition in Mexico states that the Virgin Mary appeared to an Indian youth, Juan Diego, on Dec. 9, 1531, and told him to go tell his bishop to build a church in her honor on that site.

When the bishop demanded proof of the vision, the Virgin Mary reportedly again appeared to Diego told him to gather up roses growing out of season nearby and take them to the bishop. When the roses gathered up in Diego's apron-like tunic were dropped at the bishop's feet the image of Our Lady of Guadalupe was on the front of the cloak, according to the tradition.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THERE is one paradoxical defensive stroke that most players never think about at all and the experts almost invariably think about too late — in the post-mortem. It does not have a name, but it might be called the second-high-entry-block. The simplest form would be this:

NORTH
♠ A J

WEST
♠ K 2

EAST
♠ 4 3

SOUTH
♠ Q 5

Needing two entries to the dummy, South leads the spade *five* from his hand. West must counter by playing the king, annoying South considerably. If South had led the queen, of course, West would play low. Another way of looking at it is to say that West must use his king to capture the five.

In practice, it is usually an intermediate card that provides the opportunity for the blocking move. On the diagramed deal, it was a ten-spot.

NORTH
♠ K Q 7
♡ J 5 2
◇ 9 8 4 3
♣ Q 7 2

WEST
♠ 10 6 4
♡ Q 8 6 4 3
◇ K 7 5
♣ 9 6

EAST (D)
♠ 5 3
♡ 10 9
◇ A J 6
♣ A J 10 8 5 3

SOUTH
♠ A J 9 8 2
♡ A K 7
◇ Q 10 2
♣ K 4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠
3 ♣	4 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club nine.

East's club overcall at the thre level — after passing originally encouraged South, who made an a gressive jump to game in spad confident that his club king worth a full trick. South procee to play the hand neatly.

When the club nine was led ducked around to his king, he ca fully led the spade nine to dumm king, preserving his deuce. He foreseen that he would need th entries to the dummy, even wit favorable diamond distribution.

A diamond was led to the and West took the king and pla his remaining club. East won, when he continued the suit, So ruffed with the spade ace.

The moment of truth had now rived, for the position was this:

NORTH
♠ Q 7
♡ J 5 2
◇ 9 8 4
♣ —

WEST
♠ 10 6
♡ Q 8 6 4
◇ 7 5
♣ —

EAST
♠ 5
♡ 10 9
◇ A J
♣ J 10 3

SOUTH
♠ J 8 2
♡ A K 7
◇ Q 2
♣ —

West had made an error a t earlier when he gave up a heart stead of a diamond on the t round of clubs. Now he had chance.

South led the spade two from hand and finessed the seven cessfully. He led a diamond tow his queen, and the defense was h less when East took his ace. He a heart, and South won and cas the diamond queen. He then le trump to dummy, and the 13th mond took care of his heart lose

The post-mortem disclosed West should have played his tru ten in the diagramed position. killing the deuce, he would h deprived South of a vital entry.

هكذا من الأصل

[illegible] الأمل

Weld Wins Race Across Atlantic

From Agency Dispatches

EWPORT, R.I., June 25 — Phil- Veld, at 65 the oldest competi- sailed his trimaran Moxie ss the finish line this morning, ing the Observer Singlehanded ısatlantic Race in record time.

niling broadly, Weld gave a ıbs-up sign and used a small ie camera to record his greeting a small armada of spectator s about five miles off the Bren- Reef Tower finish line.

ıe 51-foot-long trimaran was ying her port pontoon up in the as she sailed close hauled ıgh the same area where 12- r America's Cup yachts have racing this week in prelimi- trial runs.

ıe record for the race was 20 , 13 hours and 15 minutes, set he late Alain Colas in 1972. t beat the record by 2 days, 14 s and 12 minutes and became first American to win the race, every four years and sponsored he Observer of London.

one of the other 87 vessels that n the race were sighted at the h line. The race was co-founded ears ago by Sir Francis Chiches- s a test of one man's ability to going no matter what.

breakdown in the satellite ing system yesterday made the positions of the leaders uncer- But race officials said Ameri- Phil Steggell, aboard the 38- trimaran Jeans Foster, was be- d to be second place. Steggell followed by Nick Keig of Eng- Mike Birch of Canada and er Greene of the United States.

eld led almost from the start of ,000-mile race June 7 off Plymouth, England. A former publisher of The New York Herald Tribune's European edition and now a resident of Gloucester, Mass., Weld began his ocean racing career a decade ago, in the 1970 Round Britain Race.

His first attempt at racing singlehandedly across the Atlantic took place in 1972, when he covered the Plymouth-Newport course in 39 days, 13 hours and 25 minutes, placing 27th.

Weld had a brush with death in 1976, when his 60-foot boat Gulf Steamer capsized as he and crewman Bill Stevens were sailing it to England for the transatlantic. They cut a hole in the bottom of the boat and lived in the partially submerged vessel for five days until they were rescued.

A Soviet ship later picked up the abandoned boat and it is now owned by a Russian in Odessa.

Weld was back racing in the Round Britain again in 1978, this time in his 60-foot boat, the Rogue Wave, which he named for the big wave that wrecked the *Gulf Steamer*. Later that year, he finished third in the Rogue Wave in a 4,000-mile race from France to Guadaloupe.

Victory Sign

As Weld crossed the finish line today, the 20 to 25 boats in the spectator fleet tooted their horns and displayed victory signs. Weld responded by tooting out a "V" for victory in Morse code on his trimaran'a horn.

Pulling up to the Goat Island dock in Newport Harbor, he was greeted by was greeted by a small army of children, grandchildren, camera teams from France, journalists from London and spectators from this boat crazy community.

Weld, warning that his "vocal cords have fallen into disuse," was surrounded by photographers and television news crews, who almost sank a gasoline dock as they crowded around the smiling skipper.

"It's really marvelous to plan for something and have it succeed," be said. "I would also say it was an uneventful trip, which is the way I like it."

Weld also spoke of suffering slightly from what he called the "Lindbergh syndrome," being alone on a long transatlantic trip. However, he also spoke of the "joy of singularity."

Associated Press

Philip Weld, aboard the Moxie, waved an American flag as he crossed the finishing line.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

VELANO INDIANS—Recalled Don Col- itcher, from Tacoma of the Pacific Coast e.

WAUKEE BREWERS—Placed Paul Mol- fielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Moved Hisle, outfielder, to the 21-day disabled aced Jim Slaton, pitcher, on the 21-day dis- list. Purchased the contract of Vic Harris, der, from Vancouver of the Pacific Coast e.

NESOTA TWINS—Recalled Mike Bacsik, r, from Toledo of the International e. Designated for reassignment Willie od, outfielder.

YORK YANKEES—Recalled Tim Lol- cher, from Columbus of the International e. New York (AL) — Called up pitcher ylor from Columbus of the International . Designated for reassignment Paul outfielder.

ONTO BLUE JAYS—Placed Rick Bosetti, der, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled no Ramos, infielder, from Syracuse of the tional League.

National League

OUIS CARDINALS—Announced that Ken former manager, will remain with the special assignment.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

VAUKEE BUCKS—Signed Scott Lloyd,

TTLE SUPERSONICS— Named Bob oburg assistant coach and head scout.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

FALO BILLS—Signed Greg Cater, Roger Lapham, tight end; and Bill Ben- nsive tackle. Released Connie Zelencik.

INNATI BENGALS—Named Frank assistant director of player personnel.

AGO BEARS—Signed Connie Zelencik, Lonnie Perrin, fullback; Arland Thomp- d Randy Clark, guards; Mike Guess, ack; Emanuel Tolbert, wide receiver; k Schonert, quarterback.

ANGELES RAMS—Signed Bob Gruber Pankey, offensive tackles, and Mike and Gerry Ellis, running backs.

ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Claimed Jay punter, on waivers from Buffalo.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

Elected William Wirtz, president, Chica- k Hawks, to a two-year term as chairman Board of Governors. Elected Robert ick, league governor, Toronto Maple board vice-chairman. Elected Robert vice president, Buffalo Sabres, board v.

Winner in Hospital

MANS, France, June 25 (AP) n Rondeau, winner of the Le 24 Hour auto race, has been alized with severe kidney e caused by fatigue, his fami- said. Rondeau, the first Le winner to have constructed n car, has had kidney trouble years, his family said.

Tigers Overpower Indians

From Agency Dispatches

CLEVELAND, June 25 — Richie Hebner drove in six runs, three on a bases-loaded double, and scored twice last night to pace the Detroit Tigers to their sixth straight victory, 9-4 over the Cleveland Indians.

The Tigers trailed 4-2 and Cleveland starter Len Barker (7-5) was working on a three-hitter until Detroit scored five runs in the seventh inning.

Singles by Lou Whitaker and Rick Peters and a two-out walk to Steve Kemp preceded Hebner's seventh-inning double to left. Champ Summers then walked and scored along with Hebner on a triple by John Wockenfuss.

In the eighth, Peters singled and Alan Trammell and Kemp walked before Hebner hit a two-run single to center off Sid Monge. Hebner' grounder in the first inning scored Peters.

Yankees 10, Red Sox 5

In New York, three-run homers by Rick Cerone and Reggie Jackson led New York to a 10-5 victory over Boston. Cerone's homer, matching his career high of seven last year with Toronto, erasing a 5-3 third-inning deficit.

White Sox 2, Angels 1

In Anaheim, Calif, Thad Bosley's fourth-inning single drove in what turned out to be the winning run as Chicago broke a six-game losing streak with a 2-1 victory over California.

Rangers 5, Mariners 4

In Arlington, Tex., Al Oliver singled off reliever Shane Rawley to score Mickey Rivers from second with two out in the ninth inning, giving Texas a 5-4 triumpb over Seattle. After Rawley retired the first two batters, Rivers doubled to left center and Bump Wills was intentionally walked. Oliver, who leads the majors with 10 game-winning RBI's singled down the left field line.

Twins 2, Royals 1

Twins 2, Royals 4

In Bloomington, Minn., Amos Otis drove in two runs with a pair of singles helping Kansas City to a 4-2 victory over Minnesota and a split of their doubleheader. Minnesota won the first game, 2-1, as Roy Smalley singled home the winning run in the ninth.

Brewers 5, A's 3

In Oakland, Calif., Ben Oglivie broke a sixth-inning tie with his 50th RBI of the season and Sixto Lezcano and Mark Brouchard homered to pace Milwaukee to a 5-3 victory over Oakland.

Orioles 1, Blue Jays 0

In Baltimore, Scott McGregor pitched a four-hitter as Baltimore beat Toronto, 1-0. Al Bumbry led off in the first with a double and then scored on Rich Dauer's double. McGregor threw only 80 pitches, 62 of them strikes, in completing his second consecutive game without issuing a walk.

Astros 5, Dodgers 4

In the National League, in Houston, reliever Joe Beckwith's throwing error to third base on a sacrifice bunt attempt allowed Cesar Cedno to score from second base with the winning run in the 12th inning and gave Houston a 5-4 triumph over Los Angeles.

Cardinals 3, Pirates 2

In St. Louis, Bobby Bonds broke an 0-for-28 slump with a home run and a double to lead St. Louis over slumping Pittsburgh, 3-2. Bonds, hitting .191 entering the game, led off the first inning off Rich Rhoden (0-1) with a double and scored oo Garry Templeton's single.

Reds 8, Braves 2

In Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion hit a sixth-inning home run to snap a 2-2 tie and Charlie Leibrandt pitched a three-hitter as Cincinnati defeated Atlanta, 8-2.

Mets 6, Cubs 5

In Chicago, Claudell Washington's three-run homer and bases-empty homers by Mike Jorgensen and Elliott Maddox lifted New York to a 6-5 victory over Chicago.

Padres 5, Giants 3

In San Diego, Aurelio Rodriguez hit a two-run homer with two out in the eight inning, snapping a 3-3 tie and giving San Diego a 5-3 decision over San Francisco. The game-winning hit came after loser Bob Knepper (5-9) had retired the first two batters and hit Gene Tenace with a pitch.

Expos 7, Phillies 6

In Philadelphia, Warren Cromartie singled home a run in the 10th inning enabling Monteal to defeat Philadelphia, 7-6. Ron LeFlore opened the 10th with a single and took second on an infield out by Andre Dawson.

Amaya, First Seed to Fall, Upset by Pfister

From Agency Dispatches

WIMBLEDON, England, June 25 — Hank Pfister upset 14th-seeded Vie Amaya 3-6, 6-4, 6-0, 3-6, 6-3 today and became the first giant-killer of the Wimbledon tennis championships.

Amaya was the first seed to be defeated in the tournament as the sun came out today after two days of rain.

In another upset, Shlomo Glickstein eliminated Raul Ramirez, 4-6, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5, 8-6. Ramirez was not seeded this year but has reached the quarterfinals at Wimbledon twice.

Glickstein, the first Israeli to win a major singles tournament when he captured the Australian Hard Court championships, qualified to meet reigning champion Bjorn Borg in the second round.

Pat Dupre, a surprise semifinalist last year and ninth seed this year, overcame serving problems to defeat Vince van Patten, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4. Fifteenth-seeded Stan Smith, champion in 1972, easily defeated Andy Pattison, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, in a match started Monday and again delayed yesterday.

Jose Luis Clerc, ranked 13th, finally completed his twice-interrupted center court battle with Vijay Amritraj more than 40 hours after it began, winning 1-6, 3-6, 7-5, 7-5, 6-4 after resuming at 2-2 in the fifth set.

In the women's event, seventh-seeded 1977 champion Virginia Wade, playing in her 19th consecutive Wimbledon, satisfied home town fans with a 6-4, 6-4 victory over Ivanna Madruga, who had beaten the British star in their last four meetings.

Elizabeth Ekblom defeated Leslie Allen, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3; Andrea Jeager defeated Anthea Cooper, 6-3, 6-3; Evonne Cawley defeated Sharon Welsh, 6-1, 6-2; Ros Fairbank defeated Trey Lewis, 6-4, 6-4; Kathy May Teacher defeated Renata Tomanova, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; and Christianne Jolissaint defeated Nancy Yeargen, 6-2, 6-4.

Clerc was in danger yesterday of becoming the first seeded player to lose. But he fought back to level at two sets each and was 2-2 in the final set when darkness halted play.

Clerc needed only 19 minutes to finish his victory over Amritraj, usually a strong grass court player, in a match finished nearly 45 hours after its scheduled start.

Amritraj lived up to his Wimbledon reputation as a player who threatens to do well but fails to maintain his momentum. Last year he led Bjorn Borg two sets to one in the second round before losing.

The rain on the first two days had left a backlog of nearly 100 men's and women's matches. The All-England club reluctantly pushed the traditional 2 p.m local starting time to noon tomorrow and Friday.

In other men's action today:

Bob Lutz defeated George Hardie, 7-6, 6-7, 6-1, 7-5; Paul McNamee defeated Peter Doohan, 6-2, 7-6, 6-3; Heinz Gunthardt defeated John Yuill, 7-5, 6-3, 7-5; Bernard Fritz defeated John Raish, 6-4, 7-6, 7-6; John Fitzgerald defeated Thomas Koch, 7-6, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3; Brian Teacher defeated Tim Wilkison, 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; and Tony Graham defeated Howard Schoenfeld, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

Sashi Menon defeated Robin Drysdale, 6-7, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4, 6-1; Phil Dent defeated Robert Trogolo, 4-6, 7-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; Brad Drewett defeated Dave Schneider, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3; Patrice Dominguez defeated Sean Sorensen, 6-2, 7-6, 6-1; and Dick Stockton defeated Sandy Mayer, 7-6, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Adriano Panatta defeated Erik van Dillen, 3-6, 2-6, 7-6, 7-5, 9-7; Rod Frawley defeated Per Hjertquist, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2; Warren Maher defeated Peter McNamara, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2; Peter Feigl defeated Stanley Ball, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3; Victor Pecci defeated Matt Mitchell, 7-5, 6-1, 7-6; Peter Feigl defeated Stanley Ball, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3; Stanislav Birner defeated Tom Gorman, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4; and Tony Graham defeated Howard Schoenfield, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

Ramesh Krishnan defeated Bill Scanlon, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Sherwood Stewart defeated Peter Rennert, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3; Corrado Barazzutti defeated Scott Davis, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Chris Lewis defeated Leo Palin, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4; Bernard Fritz defeated John Raish, 6-4, 7-6, 7-6; John Fitzgerald defeated Tom Koch, 7-6, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3; Bernard Mitton defeated Jonathan Smith, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Dick Stockton defeated Sandy Mayer, 7-6, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2; Phil Dent defeated Russ Tregoin, 4-6, 7-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; Bill Maher defeated Peter McNamar, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2; Rod Frawley defeated Per Hjertquist, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2; Brad Drewett defeated David Schneider, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3; Patrice Dominguez defeated Shaun Sorensen, 6-2, 7-6, 6-1; Russell Simpson defeated Dominique Bedel, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5; Johan Kriek defeated Fritz Buehning, 6-3, 7-6, 6-2; Nick Saviano defeated Eddie Edwards, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; Ramesh Krishnan defeated Bill Scanlon, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Sherwood Stewart defeated Peter Rennert, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3; Pascal Portes defeated Van Winitsky, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-7, 9-7; Andrew Jarrett defeated Charlie Mayotte, 7-5, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4; Cliff Drysdale defeated Byron Bertram, 6-2, 3-6, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4; Corrado Barazzutti defeated Scott Davies, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3; Chris Lewis defeated Leo Palin, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

In other women's action, Anne Smith defeated Jeannie DuVall, 6-2, 6-2; Lele Forood defeated Amanda Tobin Evans, 6-3, 6-4; Tina Bohm defeated Iva Budarova, 6-3, 6-4; Roslin Fairbank defeated Trey Lewis, 6-4, 6-4; Nina Bohm defeated Iva Budarova, 6-3, 6-4; Lindy Forood defeated Amanda Tobin-Evans, 6-3, 6-4; Diane Desfor defeated Sandy Collins, 6-2, 6-2; and Pam Teeguarden defeated Mary Carillo, 6-2, 6-1.

Car Makers Call Off Grand Prix Boycott

PARIS, June 25 (AP) — The independent Grand Prix race car builders will attend Sunday's French Grand Prix, despite an earlier threat to boycott the Formula I event in their battle with the international sanctioning body, spokesman Bernard Ecclestone said last night.

In a telephone interview after the racing teams held a reportedly stormy 12-hour meeting at a London Airport Hotel, Ecclestone said "We will be at the French Grand Prix."

Ecclestone is the chief executive of the Formula One Constructors Association (FOCA), which groups the small teams.

Renault, Ferrari and Alfa Romeo have been backing the world sanctioning body, the International Auto Sports Federation (FISA) in the struggle over who runs World Championship racing.

The big three had been prepared to run three cars each and with some other types of car, run a scratch Grand Prix if FOCA carried out its boycott threat.

Season at Stake

FISA President Jean-Marie Balestre said in Paris on Monday the future of the World Championship was at stake in the decision.

If FOCA carried through the boycott, after running what FISA declared an illegal race in Spain, the season would have been ruined, he said then.

The London meeting involved all the teams currently in Grand Prix racing, except the Italian Osella team, on both sides of the conflict, the big three, and the FOCA teams such as Williams, Lotus, Ligier and Ecclestone's own Brabham.

Frank Williams was quoted during a break in the meeting as saying it was "the most acrimonious I have ever attended."

Ecclestone said "it took a long time to reach agreement on a number of things."

Balestre said Monday that he offered FOCA a complete review of controversial technical decisions taken this year, provided they attended the French race at le Castellet, near Marseille.

Though Ecclestone would not confirm it, other participants, who did not wish to be named, said FOCA would agree to the meeting.

FOCA opposes many of the decisions taken under the leadership of Balestre, who is determined to regain full sporting control of Grand Prix racing for the world body.

During years of weakness by previous administrations, Ecclestone formed FOCA and is generally agreed to have built Grand Prix racing up to its present healthy state.

But the two men have been constantly at odds, and FOCA officials have made no secret they were prepared to run a "pirate" world series outside FISA.

Balestre now appears to have sufficient international support to make such a project difficult.

Poll Picks Ruth As Top Athlete

MILWAUKEE, June 25 (UPI) — Babe Ruth, the "Bronx Bomber" of the New York Yankees during the 1920s and '30s, has been selected the greatest U.S. athlete of all time in a poll of more than 130 sports writers and broadcasters that was held by the Miller Brewing Co.

The brewery said Ruth was named on 111 of the ballots to finish first. Boxer Muhammad Ali finished second with 106 votes, football player Jim Brown third with 92 votes, golfer Jack Nicklaus fourth with 91 votes and Olympic champion Jim Thorpe fifth with 88 votes.

Rounding out the top 10 were Joe DiMaggio; Arnold Palmer and O.J. Simpson, who tied for seventh; and Wilt Chamberlain and Mark Spitz, who tied for ninth. Jesse Owens and Joe Louis tied for 11th and Bill Russell and Ty Cobb tied for 13th. Henry Aaron, who broke Ruth's all-time home run record, was 15th.

NHL Okays Flames Sale

From Agency Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, June 25 — The NHL Board of Governors unanimously approved the sale and relocation of the Atlanta Flames to Calgary, Alberta, at its annual meeting yesterday.

No action was taken, bowever, on shifting the team — now based in Western Canada — out of the Patrick Division, which includes four other teams based in the Northeastern United States: the New York Rangers and Islanders, Philadelphia Flyers and Washington Capitals.

The governors referred to committee various proposals to realign the divisions and balance the schedule. The league will retain its divisional alignment and balanced schedule next season, league President John Ziegler said.

After the board voted on — but failed to approve — a number of proposals that would have changed the format, Ziegler said the subject had been sent to a committee that would present a new proposal at the governors' December meeting in Florida.

While he talked optimistically about the league's future, Ziegler admitted that the NHL still has teams with financial problems: only one-third of the franchises showed a profit in the 1979-80 season, with one-third about breaking even and the other third losing money.

Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
First Game

Kansas City 010 000 000—1 5 0
Minnesota 000 000 011—2 0 0

Leonard, Quisenberry)8) and Wathan; D.Jackson and Wynegar. W—D.Jackson, 5-4. L—Quisenberry, 4-4.

Second Game

Kansas City 003 000 100—4 14 0
Minnesota 000 000 020—2 6 1

Martin, Quisenberry (8) and Porter; Erickson, Redfern (6), Corbett (9) and Wynegar. W—Martin, 8-4. L—Erickson, 1-6.

Toronto 000 000 000—0 4 1
Baltimore 100 000 00x—1 5 0

Stieb and B.Davis; McGregor and Graham. W—McGregor, 7-3. L—Stieb, 6-5.

Detroit 100 100 520—9 9 2
Cleveland 202 000 000—4 8 1

Petry, Weaver (3), Lopez (7) and Wockenfuss; Barker, V.Cruz (7), Monge (8) and Hassey. W—Weaver, 1-0. L—Barker, 7-5.

Boston 311 000 000— 5 10 0
New York 123 000 13x—10 13 0

Stanley, Tudor)2), Drago (5), Lockwood)6) and Rader; Figueroa, R.May (3), Gossage (8) and Cerone. W—R.May, 5-2. L—Tudor, 0-1. HRs—Boston, Yastrzemski)10). New York, Nettles)12), Watson (6), Re.Jackson)18), Cerone (7).

Seattle 002 000 020—4 10 1
Texas 010 003 001—5 12 0

Abbott, Rawley)6) and Stinson, L.Cox (9); Medich, Lyle)8) and Sundberg. W—Lyle, 3-1. L—Rawley, 3-2.

Milwaukee 010 001 120—5 11 1
Oakland 100 000 002—3 6 2

Travers, McClure)9) and C.Moore; Langford and Essian, W—Travers, 6-3. L—Langford, 4-8. HRs—Milwaukee, Lezcano)10), Brouhard)2). Oakland, Armas (14).

Chicago 010 100 000—2 10 1
California 000 000 100—1 5 2

Burns, Farmer (8) and Kimm; Aase and Donohue, Clburn (9). W—Burns, 8-5. L—Aase, 4-7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 020 040 000—6 8 0
Chicago 111 200 000—5 12 0

Burris, Bomback (5), Reardon (7) and Stearns; Reuschel, Caudill (7), Tidrow (9) and Blackwell, W—Bomback, 5-1, L—Reuschel, 5-7. HRs—New York, Jorgensen (6), Maddox (2), Washington)4).

Pittsburgh 200 000 000—2 9 0
St. Louis 201 000 00x—3 9 1

Rhoden, G.Jackson (7) and Nicosia; Sykes and Simmons. W—Sykes, 2-6. L—Rhoden, 0-1. HRs—Pittsburgh, B.Robinson (8), St.Louis, Bonds (3).

Atlanta 020 000 000—2 3 2
Cincinnati 001 011 14x—8 16 0

McWilliams, Camp (6), Hrabosky (7), Garber (8) and Benedict; Leibrandt and Bench. W—Leibrandt, 7-4. L—McWilliams, 3-5. HRs—Atlanta, Burroughs (3), Cincinnati, Concepcion (3).

Montreal 011 111 010 1—7 18 1
Philadelphia 000 040 101 0—6 10)

Palmer, Bahnsen (5), Sosa (7) and Carter; Noles, LaGrow (6), Saucier (6), Reed (7), McGraw (9) and Boone, Moreland (9). W—Sosa, 5-2. L—McGraw, 0-3. HRs—Montreal, Dawson (9). Philadelphia, Schmidt (21).

Los Angeles 120 000 010 000—4 0 2
Houston 011 010 001 001—5 11 4

Hooton, S.Howe (7), Castillo (9), Beckwith)11) and Yeager, Scioscia (0), Ferguson (10); Ryan, Sambito)9), LaCorte (10) and Ashby, Bochy)9).W—LaCorte, 4-0. L—Beckwith, 3-1. HR—Houston, Morgan (5).

San Francisco 011 100 000—3 0 0
San Diego 102 000 02x—5 9 0

Knepper, Minton (8) and May; Rasmussen, D'Acquisto (5) and Tenace. W—D'Acquisto, 1-1. L—Knepper, 5-9. HR—San Diego, Rodriguez (2).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	44	23	.657	—
Milwaukee	37	29	.561	6½
Boston	36	2)	.537	0
Detroit	34	30	.531	8½
Baltimore	35	32	.522	9
Cleveland	33	32	.508	10
Toronto	31	33	.484	11½
West				
Kansas City	41	28	.594	—
Chicago	31	35	.470	8½
Texas	31	36	.463	9
Oakland	31	38	.449	10
Seattle	30	38	.441	10½
Minnesota	29	39	.426	11½
California	23	42	.354	16

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	37	26	.587	—
Philadelphia	34	28	.547	2½
Pittsburgh	35	32	.522	4
New York	29	35	.453	0½
Chicago	28	34	.452	8½
St. Louis	27	40	.403	)2
West				
Houston	41	25	.621	—
Los Angeles	39	29	.574	3
Cincinnati	35	32	.522	6½
San Francisco	30	37	.448	11½
San Diego	30	38	.441	12
Atlanta	28	37	.431	12½

Major League Leaders

BATTING
(based on 200 of bats)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Hernandez, St.L	66	252	31	85	.337
Smith, LA	62	217	34	73	.336
Henderson, NY	53	201	25	64	.318
Cromartie, Mil	64	247	26	78	.316
Griffey, Cin	62	238	42	74	.311
Hendrick, St.L	M	246	36	76	.309
Reitz, St.L	57	246	21	76	.309
Templeton, St.L	57	293	45	90	.307
Cruz, Hou	65	244	31	75	.307
Chambliss, Atl	65	256	35	78	.305

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Carew, Cal	63	241	30	84	.349
Orta, Clev	57	215	35	72	.335
Cooper, Mil	59	241	31	80	.332
Oglivie, Mil	62	236	50	78	.331
Yount, Mil	57	239	51	78	.326
Trammell, Det	62	230	49	75	.3r6
Bumbry, Balt	66	259	47	84	.324
Wathan, KC	56	204	25	65	.319
Remy, Bos	55	208	23	66	.317
Oliver, Tex	68	267	37	83	.311
Murphy, Oak	67	241	38	75	.311

HOME RUNS

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Schmidt, Phil 21; Baker, LA 16; Garvey, LA, Luzinski, Phil and Hendrick, St.L 15.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Oglivie, Mil and Jackson, NY 18; Armas, Oak 14; Rice, Bos and Mayberry, Tor 13.

RUNS BATTED IN

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Hendrick, St.L 57; Schmidt, Phil 55; Garvey, LA 54; Baker, LA 46; Smith, LA 45.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Perez, Bos 53; Oliver, Tex 51; Oglivie, Mil 50; Armas, Oak 49; Hebner, Det 47.

STOLEN BASES

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Moreno, Pitt 41; LeFlore, Mtl 38; Collins, Cin 29; Scott, Mtl 24; Law, LA 22.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Henderson, Oak 32; Wilson, KC 31; Dilone, Clev 23; Cruz, Sea 21; Wills, Tex 20.

PITCHING
VICTORIES

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Carlton, Phil 13-2; Pastore, Cin and Richard, Hou 9-3; Blue, SF 9-4; Rogers, Mtl 9-5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — John, NY 10-2; Stone, Balt and Gura, KC 9-3; Martin, KC 8-4; Burns, Chi and Norris, Oak 8-5; Morris, Det 8-6; Keough, Oak 8-7.

EARNED RUN AVERAGE
(based on 70 innings pitched)

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Richard, Hou 1.51; Carlton, Phil 1.83; Reuss, LA 2.09; Welch, LA 2.13; Palmer, Mtl 2.37.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Burns, Chi 2.16; Gura, KC 2.23; Clancy, Tor 2.32; Norris, Oak 2.67; Honeycutt, Sea 2.88.

STRIKEOUTS

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Carlton, Phil 135; Richard, Hou 106; Ryan, Hou 57; Niekro, Atl 75; Blyleven, Pitt 74.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Guidry, NY 91; Norris, Oak 74; Leonard, KC 73; Keough, Oak and Bannister, Sea 72.

SAVES

NATIONAL LEAGUE — Sutter, Chi 16; Allen, NY 11; Hume, Cin 10; Fryman, Mtl and Tekulve, Pitt 9.

AMERICAN LEAGUE — Farmer, Chi 15; Burgmeier, Bos and Quisenberry, KC 12; Gossage, NY 11; Stoddard, Balt 10.

Associated Press

erter ... setting a record between gold medals in early '60s.

Lure of Competition Pulls Oerter, 43, Back to Discus

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK (NYT) — During the first few months of Al Oerter's comeback in 1976 after an eight-year layoff, he often was approached by friends or strangers unable to understand why a discus thrower who had won four Olympic gold medals would train and toil in a remote quest for another gold medal at Moscow in 1980 when he would be 43 years old.

"What do you have to prove?" he once was asked. "Why risk losing all you've accomplished?"

"You don't understand," Oerter said. "It's not whether you get there. It's the journey."

Because of the Olympic boycott, Oerter will not get to Moscow but his journey still exists. It has him in Eugene, Ore., this week for the Olympic trials and it will put him in four post-Olympic meets in Europe against Wolfgang Schmidt of East Germany, the world record holder and the probable Olympic champion. But the beauty of Oerter's journey is that it is one of the purest in sports history.

In most cases, money influences aging athletes to make a comeback or extend a career. But there is no market for an old discus thrower.

Overpowering Lure

For this athlete to return to competition, the lure simply was the opportunity to do what be most enjoys doing — heaving a 4.4-pound platter as far as he can. In the Track and Field Association meet in Wichita, Kansas, on May 31, he heaved it 227 feet, 11 inches, his personal record and more than 15 feet farther than he had in Mexico City in 1968 for his fourth Olympic gold medal.

"I don't even have that fourth gold medal now," be says. "I loaned it to the people who made the movie Golden Girl but in recreating a replica, the original was destroyed. All it is now is a little lump of metal. It happened over a year ago but I still don't have a new one. It's starting to annoy me."

No matter how Oerter does in the Olympic trials, his journey will be documented by NBC television in a film produced by Bud Greenspan, the Olympic maven.

"Ironically," says Oerter, "I got the idea for my comeback when Bud interviewed me for another film he was doing prior to the 1976 Olympics. I told him that I'd stayed away for eight years just to give everybody else a sense of security and now I was coming back. I said it half in jest, but I was half serious too. The more I thought about it, the more I talked myself into doing it. And here I am."

> **'You don't understand. It's not whether you get [to the Games] ... It's the journey.'**

It has not been easy, the first six months of his comeback he ached all over. And he has had several injuries.

"Hopping around after one throw, I felt all my weight come down on my right ankle," he said. "I broke that ankle twice. I've pulled leg muscles, I had a ruptured calf muscle, I strained my shoulders, I've pulled chest muscles and stomach muscles. But I'm much fitter now than I ever was. I was fat in Mexico City at 297 pounds. In a swimming pool I could float then. But now I'm 277 and there's no way I'd float. I tried it in a pool in Wichita and sank to the bottom."

When not throwing the discus, Oerter is the manager of the Grumman data communications department. His familiarity with computers prompted this Islip, N.Y., resident to use computer analysis to improve his discus technique. He also has worked with Julie Martin, a ballet instructor who met him while researching a thesis on the discus throw. And from having thrown only about 180 feet in 1976, he gradually has regained world class stature.

"The last few weeks," he says, "I've begun to get the sense of the Olympics again."

Mac Wilkins, the 1976 Olympic gold medalist at Montreal, and John Powell are considered to be our two best discus throwers now. They'd finished 1-2 in the recent Amateur Athletic Union outdoor championships. Oerter finished sixth.

"But my throw at Wichita," he says, "was farther than Mac's was in the Nationals."

In each of his four Olympic triumphs, Oerter threw farther than the world-record holder at the time — Fortune Gordien in 1956 at Melbourne, Rink Babka in 1960 at Rome, Ludvik Danek of Czechoslovakia in 1964 at Tokyo, Jay Silvester in 1968 at Mexico City.

"I just absolutely enjoy that type of competition, that type of pressure," he says. "I always was better in the Olympics."

Knowing that he can't compete in the Moscow Olympics, perhaps Oerter will be better in the Olympic trials instead.

"When the talk about the boycott first began, I was opposed to it," he says. "I thought that we should show the same strength against the Soviets that Hungary did in 1956 when their team arrived on a freighter in Australia and competed. The same strength that the Czechs did in 1968 in Mexico City — that we should go over to Moscow and knock their jocks off.

"But then my conscience began to bother me. I heard myself saying, 'That's not right, 'Oerter' and it was not right. But I had to sit by myself for a while before I realized it.

"The difference is the site. These Olympics are in Moscow. If they were somewhere else, fine, we should go. But we should not go to Moscow. We should not compete in the capital of the nation that is butchering a neighboring nation. Whether there are flags or anthems does not matter. We would be playing games with the Soviets and that bothers me.

"If the United States Olympics Committee had voted to send a team and if the president had allowed it to go and if I had made the team, I still would not go to Moscow this year. That would have been my personal decision."

Different Approach

But he is looking forward to competing against Wolfgang Schmidt in the post-Olympic meets in Europe.

"I got to know him in Oslo last year," he says of the East German who set the world record in 1978 with a throw of 233 feet, 5 inches. "I remember him telling me, 'My knees hurt, but they are telling me I must do my squat exercises.' That's the way sports is in East Germany, the athlete is ruled by his coaches. I remember people saying that all Wolfgang has to work on is his intensity. That's scary. I couldn't train in that type of atmosphere. But he's a terrific guy."

Oerter's two daughters, Crystiana and Gabrielle, were with him at the World Cup meet in Oslo last year.

"One night," he recalls, "we went out with Wolfgang and Mac Wilkins and after a few beers, Wolfgang turned to me and said, 'One daughter for me, one for Mac and we have a discus family.' "

But despite the disappointment of the Olympic boycott, Oerter's journey has only begun.

"There's always 1984 in Los Angeles," he says. "And what the heck? I'll only be 47 then."

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Art Buchwald

Reading Tea Leaves On U.S. Economy

WASHINGTON — Whenever I get depressed about the economy, I go over to visit with one of the administration's leading forecasters, Arnie Hackle. Arnie shares his office with Madame Tula, the fortune-teller over Doc Dalinsky's Drugstore. He could have an office at the White House, but he needs the use of Madame Tula's tea leaves to make his predictions for next fiscal year.

Buchwald

"You economists blew it again," I said to Arnie.

"How did we blow it?" he asked.

"You predicted a mild recession and you wound up with a hurricane."

"I think you're just reacting to the bad economic news that has been coming out. It's true the depth of the recession is deeper than we predicted, and the speed of it is faster than we thought, and it's sharper than we expected, but in the long run we expect to see a turnaround after the summer is over, providing the erosion of purchasing power is reduced."

* * *

"I understand that," I said. "But can't you Carter people even organize a good recession?"

"The model we used checked out perfectly in the lab. What we failed to take into consideration was that the Consumer Price Index, driven up by higher interest rates on mortgages, would reach a peak where no one could afford to buy a house. Now that mortgage rates are sliding down, we expect to see an upturn in the building industry either before or after the end of the year."

"But by the time they come down everyone will be out of work and no one will be able to afford a house at any interest rate."

"That is the conventional wisdom, but we economists have to ignore it if we ever hope to get the big bubble out of inflation. Once we get the bubble out, we can go to high single digit numbers."

"Is the bubble the underlying cause of the rate of inflation?"

"No, but it is the thing you can see in an inflationary cycle," Arnie said. "Once the bubble is broken, then you can start work on monetary and fiscal safeguards to maintain the status quo."

* * *

"Your unemployment figures were way off, Arnie. What happened there?"

"When we planned this recession, we made allowances for a 7.5 unemployment rate, which we felt the administration could live with. What we didn't count on was that more people would be out of work than we allowed for. They threw our model all off, and now we've had to recalibrate our figures."

"That must have caused the administration a great deal of hardship."

"It isn't easy to make a recession work if the people refuse to cooperate by violating our projections."

"Can you see the recession bottoming out in the near future?"

"It might after a few more dips. Then again you wouldn't want it to bottom out before we get our inflationary expectations too high."

"From what you've told me, the Carter economic game plan is right on target."

"I would say so, providing we reduce inflation, balance the budget, and get people back to work as soon as possible. Taking into account that all these factors will be operating in the next year and factoring in the price of oil and food, we should have the economy on the track by 1984, providing no one asks for a raise, and everyone buys a new car."

"What does Carter want us to do until then?"

"Trust him."

Magazine Says Junot Denies Marriage Rift

PARIS, June 25 (AP) — Philippe Junot was quoted today as sharply denying he and Princess Caroline of Monaco were getting divorced, and said their marriage was fine.

"No, no, no and no," he was quoted as telling the weekly Paris Match when asked if he was getting divorced. "Just because we are physically apart doesn't mean it is not working out anymore."

Benny Goodman's Other Side

For the Record, the King of Swing Plays a Mean Concerto

By David Stevens

ECHTERNACH, Luxembourg (IHT) — The King of Swing hasn't abdicated, but as befits a dignified gent of 71, which he reached on May 30, he is taking it a bit easy. These days, Benny Goodman plays 75 or 80 concerts a year here and there instead of five or six or seven shows a day at the Paramount on Broadway.

The people who run the ambitious music festival in this town across the Sure River from West Germany made him an offer he couldn't refuse, so for a couple of concerts this month he was installed with a chamber orchestra in the sanctuary end of a restored medieval basilica — his only European appearances this year and the first time he has played on the Continent in about a decade.

Goodman at 71

First he delivered Mozart's Clarinet Concerto with the eloquence of someone who has lived with it for a long time without tiring of its autumnal beauties, and then the perky Clarinet Concerto No. 1 by the British composer Malcolm Arnold, who was supposed to have been here to conduct the New Chamber Soloists of London but called in sick.

Then, after a couple of bows, the clarinetist came out dragging a chair. Telling the audience that "I know many of you would be disappointed if I didn't play a little jazz," he sat down, put a small glass on the floor within easy reach (water with just a trace of bourbon), limbered up his legs with a couple of kicks, and launched into "Lady Be Good." Then came "Bewitched, Bothered and Bewildered" ("one of my favorite tunes, at least in the last couple of weeks"), played almost straight, and finally "After You've Gone," the melody wrapped in a coruscating cloud of notes. A couple of more bows and a two-note farewell to the audience, and that was it.

The Classical Side

If the encores represented the familiar side of Goodman, the concertos showed a flip side that many music lovers have forgotten, if they ever knew about it. Yet, for Goodman, the late '30s was not only the peak of his big band days and the first of the famous Carnegie Hall concerts, but the time when he began to play classical music in public — he had long been doing so in private get-togethers — the Mozart concerto with the New York Philharmonic, the Mozart Clarinet Quintet with the Budapest Quartet ("I auditioned for them in a room in the Great Northern Hotel, with the music on the bed"). And clarinetists owe a broadening of their repertory to him, because he commissioned new works, notably Bela Bartok's "Contrasts" (now a classic of 20th-century chamber music) and concertos from Aaron Copland and Paul Hindemith.

"The first time I did the Mozart with the Philharmonic John Barbirolli was conducting — he had just taken over from Toscanini, poor fellow. I had tried it out with the Rochester Symphony, but I had the idea that when I got to New York bubbles were going to come out of the music, and they didn't.

"So after we played it through once, the orchestra went tap, tap, tap on their music stands — you know how they do, it means 'That's all, you can go now.' " Goodman laughed, which he does often, a prolonged chuckle that starts silently and gathers steam. "So I said, 'Once more — from the top,' and we played it all the way through and then a third time, and it was the same with the Debussy Rhapsody, which we were also playing. I think Barbirolli was quite amused. I could get away with it with that orchestra, but he couldn't do that in a million years."

Perturbable

"Contrasts," the trio for clarinet, violin and piano, was commissioned through the violinist Joseph Szigeti, a friend and compatriot of the Hungarian composer, "for the vast sum of $300." Goodman and Szigeti played in the premiere performance, and when Bartok came to New York, fleeing wartime Europe, they played it together and recorded it — a performance still in the catalog.

"It was very difficult music, for those days anyway. I told Bartok 'I didn't know I was going to need three hands,' but he just said, 'Oh, don't worry. Approximate.'

"Bartok was a nice man. Once we were rehearsing and he seemed irritated, and finally he said the piano was out of tune and he stopped and went home. He was right — when you're rehearsing you know what it's supposed to sound like, and if it's not going well, quit and do it again some other day, what the hell."

Goodman, whose leisurely, drawling manner of speech gives a misleading impression of imperturbable mellowness, recalled one occasion that got his dander up. It was when the Philadelphia Orchestra planned to play the Copland concerto he had commissioned before his exclusive option on performing it ran out.

"Jeez, I was irritated," he recalled. "I thought, that really stinks, I'll have to do something about it." So he got busy and organized the world premiere with Fritz Reiner and the NBC Symphony.

After you've sipped.

"Reiner did a beautiful job. He was a fastidious conductor and he did it all in rehearsal, three bars at a time. I asked him once how he worked and he asked me, 'Well, how do you do it.' So I said, well, I just tell the musicians what I want and then we do it. And Reiner said, 'Well, I do the same thing. Waving the stick comes later.' The Copland was a difficult piece; it takes an awful lot of doing, even when Copland is conducting, or maybe especially when Copland is conducting."

Goodman said he no longer tries to get a big band together for his concerts. "What the hell for, you just get 90 different vibratos. All the guys I did it with are dead or too tired."

But he still turns up new talent. At his Carnegie Hall concert just before he hopped a Concorde for his Luxembourg gig, he introduced Rare Silk, a vocal trio he found in Boulder, Colo. "They sing in tune, they're attractive. They're sort of like the Boswell sisters brought up to date."

And it is not lost on him that today the boundaries between classical and popular have become fuzzy, or that more and more wind players — like the flutist James Galway ("He's quite a pixie") — are making it on their own with eclectic repertoires.

"I think I had something to do with that."

PEOPLE: *Being Prepared Saves 7 in Australian Family*

Four children and three adults shipwrecked on a remote island off western Australia survived five days by drinking seawater distilled in a pressure cooker, eating fish caught with shark bait from an improvised hook and staying warm with fires started with a binocular lens. The seven were rescued when a trawler sighted a makeshift flag they had made out of their sunken yacht's mast and a sail which they placed on a high cliff. The seven were the yacht's skipper-owner, **David Foreman**, 37, a former Boy Scout; **Dennis Vlasschaert**, 37, a Boy Scout leader; his wife, **Susan**, a 36-year-old Cub Scout leader, and the couple's four children, all with scout training — **Simon**, 16; **Nicola**, 15; **Timothy**, 11 and **Robin**, 10. Exhausted, hungry and suffering from mild exposure, but otherwise unhurt, the group was taken to Carnarvon, where they had set out from last week on a fishing expedition. The boat crashed last Thursday at the base of a rock cliff on Dorrie Island, 29 miles from Carnarvon. Foreman said Mrs. Vlasschaert "picked up rocks, built a low rock wall as a barrier against the cold winds and rain because we were all shivering." They were dressed only in pajamas, jeans or shorts, he said. "When we had no fire for two days, she took the lens of a set of binoculars and used the sunlight to start a fire." They used a sailcloth as a makeshift tent.

* * *

Newlyweds **James** and **Eunice Bradbury** held their wedding reception six miles high on a jumbo jet. They wanted to get married in the sky but legal difficulties meant they had to settle for a blessing instead. James, 46, and Eunice, 48, were married at Keighly register office in Yorkshire, then flew to London's Heathrow Airport to catch a "wedding cake" flight to Los Angeles. Their local vicar, the Rev. **Frederick Bosley**, his wife **Doris**, and a childhood friend of the bride, **Barbara Wilson**, went with them, and so did 400 other passengers on the British Airways Boeing 747. Bradbury is paying the £5,000 bill for the wedding party's trip to California. He is a real estate developer and his bride runs a nursing home. They will fly on to Hawaii, alone, for the second part of their honeymoon.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

Associated Press

Baseball's Hank Aaron congratulates boxer Jack Dempsey on the Manassa Mauler's 85th birthday. Dempsey had been sitting impassively listening to a roll call of "the all-time greatest 125 athletes" and their feats, but broke into a wide grin when a huge birthday cake was rolled out at a New York luncheon. Others at the luncheon included baseball's Frank Robinson, former pro football player Dick Butkus, Houston Oilers running back Earl Campbell and former tennis star Don Budge.

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